

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

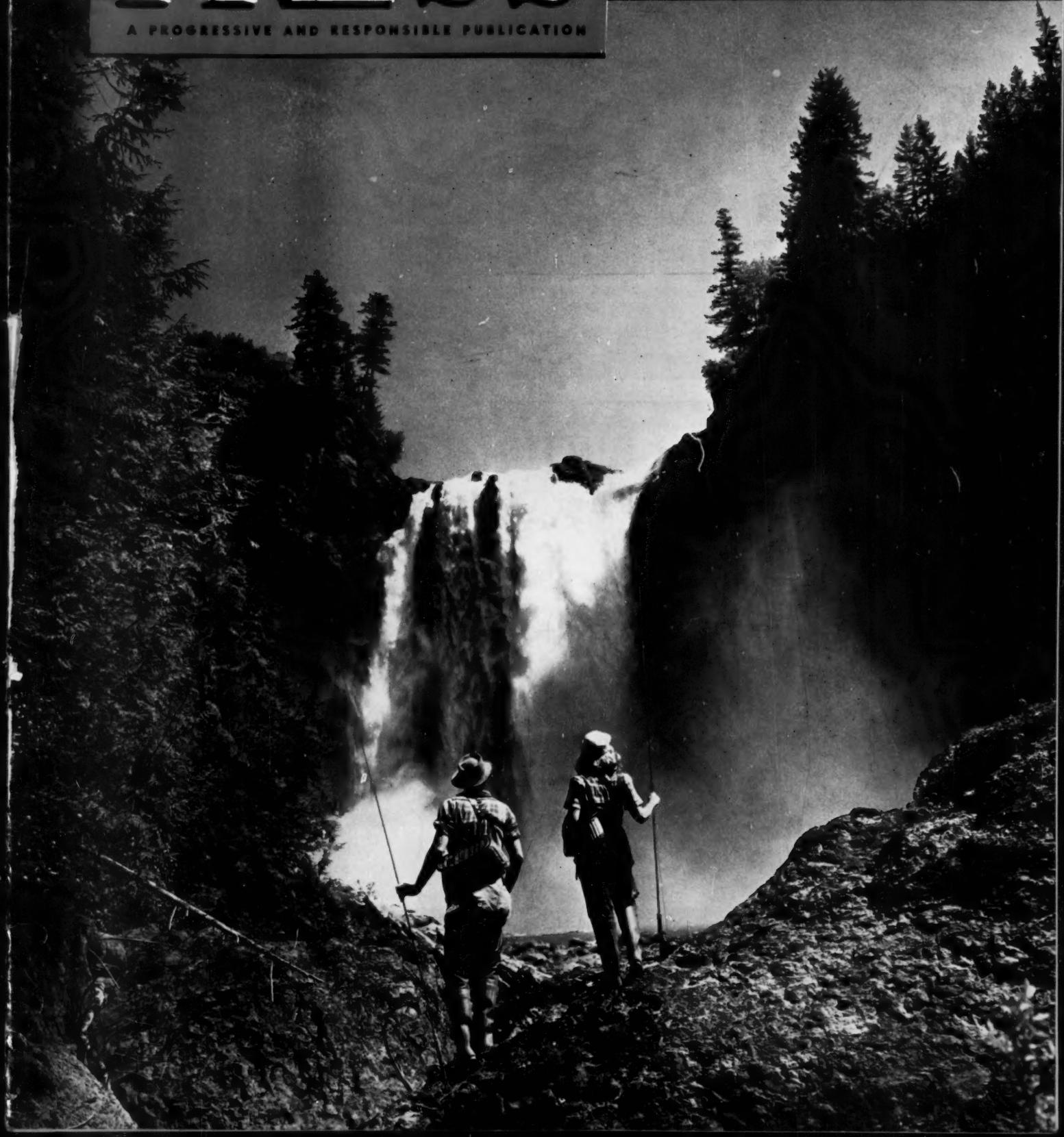
PRESS

JANUARY 15, 1955

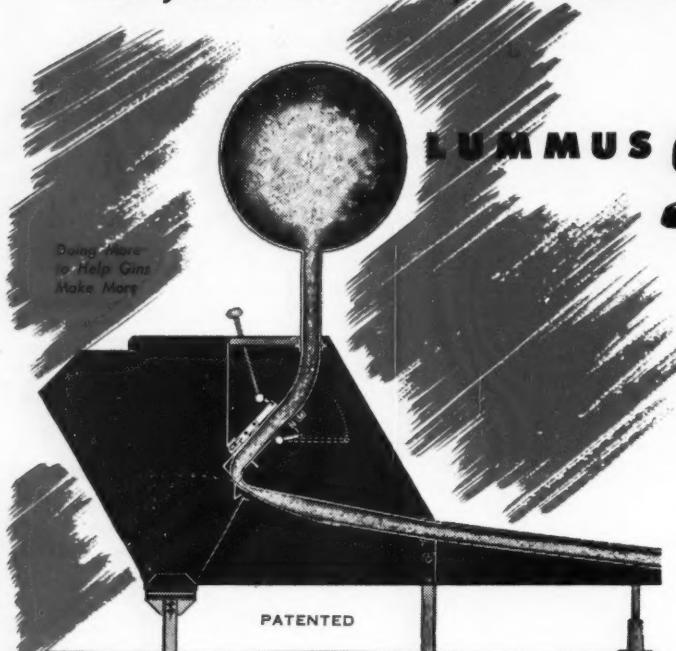


THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



THE *First AND Only* CLEANER WITH NO MOVING PARTS AT ALL



LUMMUS Super-Jet

It has nothing which can damage fibre or create neps. It has nothing which can chew up trash into flecks which damage the spinning quality of the lint. It has nothing to wear out or break. And it turns out lint faster than any 90-Saw Gin can feed it. Cotton buyers look for Super-Jet cotton, because it spins better. Write for Bulletin #639.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

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5. Control Outfit Feed.

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—CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY—

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

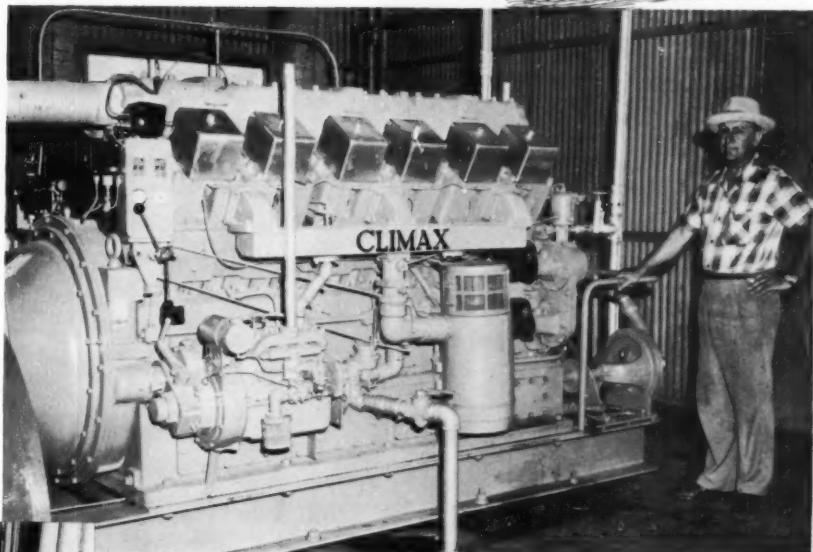
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BLUE STREAK
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have reduced
power costs
as much as 65%



The Climax V-125 Mr. O. A. Coleman, president of Valley Acres Gin Company, chose from his thirty years cotton ginning experience.

Mr. Ray Jansen, manager of the Valley Growers Gin & Supply Company, and his Climax V-125.

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It's well worth your while to get the full story on Climax Blue Streak Engines, designed to fit your cotton ginning requirements. Six famous models with power ranges from 180 to 450 hp will operate on either natural gas or Butane. Call your nearby Climax Blue Streak distributor for details.

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*The Cotton Gin and
Oil Mill PRESS...*

READ BY COTTON
GINNERS, COTTONSEED
CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL
MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginner's Association
Alabama Cotton Ginner's Association
Arizona Ginner's Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association
California Cotton Ginner's Association
The Carolinas Ginner's Association
Georgia Cotton Ginner's Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginner's Association
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Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association
Texas Cotton Ginner's Association

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

★ ON OUR COVER:

Every fisherman knows that one of the best reasons for fishing is "getting away from it all." A few hours in the outdoors, away from whatever is troubling you, is good medicine, and sometimes it really doesn't matter whether the fish are biting or not. The folks in our cover picture are doubly lucky—enjoying good fishing and one of nature's stupendous shows at the same time.

Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.

VOL. 56 JANUARY 15, 1955 NO. 2

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 26, TEXAS



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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Domestic: 1 year \$3; 2 years \$5; 3 years \$7. Foreign: Latin-American countries \$10; all others \$15 per year. (Not accepted for "Iron Curtain" countries.) All subscriptions cash with order.

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3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 26, TEXAS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

GENUINE
SOUTHWESTERN

Rotor Lift

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COTTON GINNING
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VERTICAL
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TYPES

For Every Need



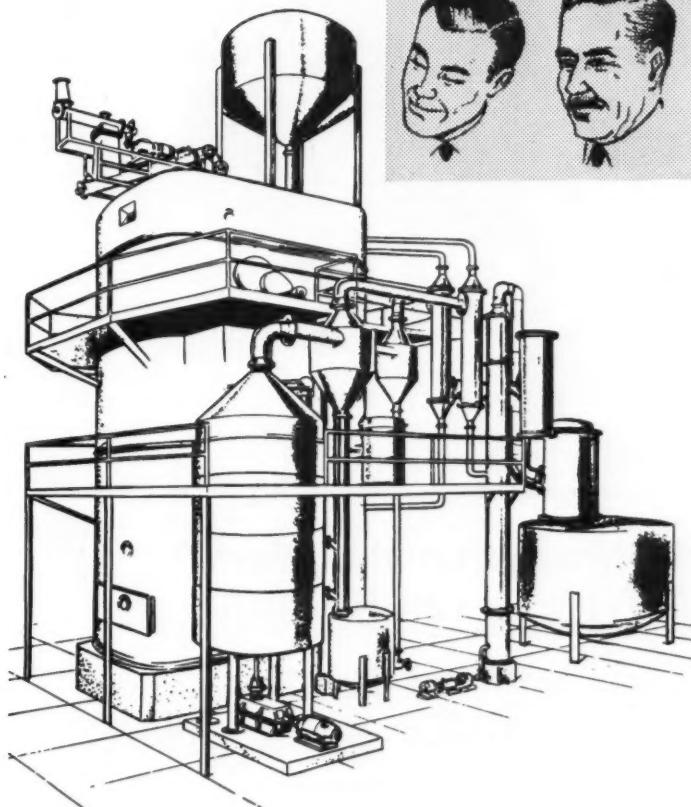
Such a marked preference for Rotor Life is natural. Replacing bucket elevators and other mechanical elevating units. Precision engineered to meet your needs and requirements in the elevating of any free flowing bulk material, the Rotor Lift will give you uninterrupted production and a continuous reduction in operating cost. Rotor Lift is available in nine distinct types and four diameter sizes. When processors in the cotton ginning and oilseed industries express such enthusiasm, it is well worth your investigation.

Send for our illustrated catalog describing the mechanical feature and specifications of the Rotor Lift.

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Our engineers will welcome the opportunity to discuss your oil milling problems and recommend the type of equipment to best suit your operating requirements.

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Almost all processors agree that French extraction equipment is the best. Many of them are surprised to find that a completely installed French plant often costs less than any other possible system.

When you can buy the best and save money too, there is double reason to buy French.

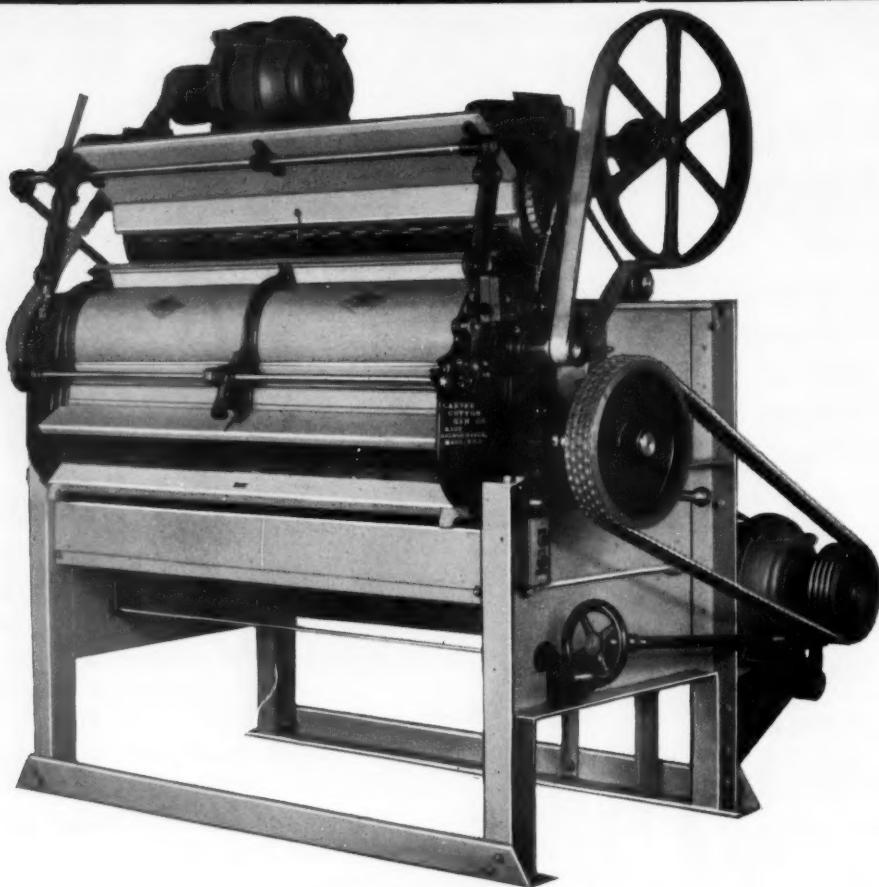
If you are considering solvent extraction, it will pay you to investigate French solvent extraction systems . . . then compare all the outstanding features they offer. Versatility—ease of operation—economy—efficiency and safety—and, most important of all, finer and more profitable end products.

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"A Sharp Saw Will Cut Lint"
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**REPAIR PARTS STOCKS AT ALL POINTS
FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE**

**Convention Site
To Be Houston**

Council Will Hear Benson, Shuman

**Heads of USDA and Farm Bureau to be featured
speakers at annual cotton industry meeting Jan. 31-
Feb. 1, President A. L. Durand has announced.**

• •

TWO TOP AGRICULTURAL LEADERS—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and American Farm Bureau President Charles B. Shuman—will address the seventeenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council. The meeting will be held at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

The Secretary will address approximately a thousand delegates at the opening session Jan. 31.

Shuman, Sullivan, Ill., recently elected president of the Farm Bureau, heads the list of speakers on Tuesday. He will be heard at the afternoon session in an address, Farmers Look to the Future.

Announcement of the principal speakers came from A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., president of the National Cotton Council, who also is scheduled to address the industry leaders on the opening day.

Secretary Benson will be the first Secretary of Agriculture to address the cotton group since Secretary Clinton D. Anderson's appearance at Galveston in 1947.

Full program of the Council's annual meeting was announced simultaneously with listing of the principal speakers. It is as follows:

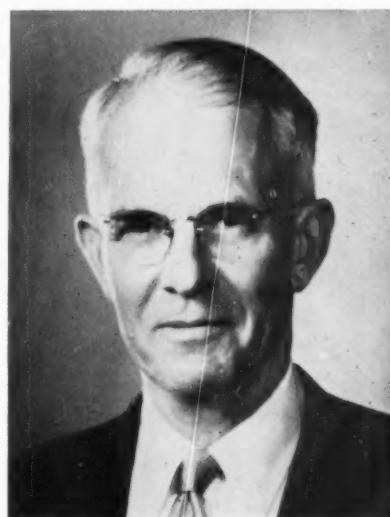
- **Monday Morning**—Registration. Invocation—The Reverend Thomas W. Sumners, rector of the Church of St. John the Divine. Address of

WM. RHEA BLAKE will discuss Council program procedures.

H. L. WINGATE, vice-president, will talk on public relations.



HAROLD A. YOUNG is chairman of Council's board of directors.



A. L. DURAND, president, will make annual address Jan. 31.

EZRA TAFT BENSON, USDA Secretary, will speak at first session.



welcome—Mayor Roy Hofheinz of Houston. President's annual address—A. L. Durand. Address—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson.

Report of operating policy committee on long-range plans—W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., chairman. Program Procedures—Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, Council executive vice-president. Council Accomplishments—Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., Memphis, chief economist.

Caucuses by the six industry interests—producers, ginners, merchants, cottonseed crushers, warehousemen, and spinners—on nominations for directors will be held at noon.

Monday afternoon—Report of operating policy committee on long-range plans (continued). Foreign Trade, Production and Marketing, Utilization Research, Sales Promotion.

• Tuesday Morning—Discussion of program activities and plans for 1955. Foreign Trade, A. E. Hohenberg, Memphis, committee chairman; Production and Marketing, Cecil H. Colerette, Casa Grande, Ariz., committee chairman; Utilization Research, Tom J. Hitch, Columbia, Tenn., committee chairman; Sales Promotion, J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala., committee chairman; Domestic Trade Barriers, A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo., committee chairman; Public Relations, H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., committee chairman. Report on Field Service.

The annual meeting of state units will be held at noon.

Tuesday afternoon—Address—Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The following reports also are scheduled: Oscar Johnston Cotton Founda-

tion; Washington representative; general resolutions; treasurer; nominating committee.

The Council's new board of directors will meet Wednesday morning and will elect a president to succeed A. L. Durand, whose term expires. He will automatically become chairman of the organization's board of directors, succeeding Harold A. Young of North Little Rock, Ark.

Officers of the Council, in addition to President Durand and Executive Vice-President Blake, include L. T. Barringer, Memphis, B. L. Anderson, Fort Worth, and H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., vice-presidents; W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., treasurer; and Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S.C., and Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, advisors to the board of directors. Mrs. F. M. Boswell is secretary to the board of directors.

Directors for 1954-55 include the following:

Producers: Walter L. Randolph, Alabama-Florida; J. H. Henry, Louisiana; Boswell Stevens, Mississippi; Delmar Roberts, New Mexico; Geo. G. Chance, Texas.

Ginners: Aubrey L. Lockett, Texas; J. F. McLaurin, South Carolina; J. P. Ross, Missouri-Illinois; Harry S. Baker, California-Nevada; Garner M. Lester, Mississippi.

Warehousemen: B. L. Anderson, Oklahoma; N. C. Blackburn, Tennessee-Kentucky; Thomas N. Durst, South Carolina; Chas. F. Manly, Arkansas; William H. Smith, Texas.

Merchants: S. Y. West, Tennessee-Kentucky; Burris C. Jackson, Texas; Robert W. Dickey, Arizona; C. B. Tuller, Georgia; B. C. Lineberger, North Carolina-Virginia.

Crushers: O. L. Frost, California-Nevada; G. E. Covington, Mississippi; L. M. Upchurch, North Carolina-Virginia; R. M. Hughes, South Carolina.

Spinners: A. K. Winget, District No. 1; Fred W. Symmes, District No. 2; Chas. C. Hertwig, District No. 3; J. Craig Smith, District No. 4; A. B. Emmer, District No. 5.

Committees in charge of local arrangements for the Houston meeting include the following:

S. M. McAshan, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., and president of the Houston Cotton Exchange, heads the general arrangements committee; and Nathan Rosenfield, Weil Brothers Cotton, Inc., Houston, is chairman of the welcoming committee. The men's hospitality committee is headed by R. O. Beach, Jr., George H. McFadden & Brother, Houston, and Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston.

Other committees and their chairmen include: ladies' hospitality—Mrs. R. O. Beach, Jr., and Mrs. S. M. McAshan, Jr., co-chairmen; and ladies' transportation—Mrs. Dupuy Bateman and Mrs. D. E. Japhet, co-chairmen.

Individual committee members include the following, all from Houston unless otherwise designated:

General arrangements—W. P. Allen, Allen & Co.; R. O. Beach, George H. McFadden & Brother; George Chance, chairman, Texas State Unit, National Cotton Council, Bryan; James D. Dawson, Jr., Fidelity Products Mill; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Otto Goedecke, Otto Goedecke, Inc., Hallsville; H. L. Gossman, secretary, Houston Cotton Exchange; Burris C. Jackson, chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Hillsboro; J. M. Locke, S. B. Locke & Co.; J. M. Lykes,

(Continued on Page 31)



AFTER PICKING IT'S GINNING,
THEN IT'S GOOD WRAPPING,
AND THERE'S WHERE
"HINDOO" BAGGING
PAYS OFF!



Ludlow

PROFIT BY THE CHOICE OF GINNERS
FOR GENERATIONS™

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GULFPORT, MISS. GALVESTON, TEXAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.

ANNOUNCING

Murray Combing Lint Cleaners

This COMPLETELY NEW lint cleaner is the result of extensive and lengthy experimentation and development. It incorporates NEW AND RADICALLY DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES which produce greatly improved cleaning effectiveness WITHOUT loss of lint which by any stretch of the imagination could be termed useful if left in the cotton. Actually removes types and quantity of trash that should be removed without undue reduction in weight of finished bale.

This machine incorporates new, positive-action condenser having accurate, true running, 20" diameter, 62½" long drum exposed to cotton travel. This newly designed condenser unit works equally well under total pressure of air delivering cotton from gin, under balanced air condition in condenser section, or with condenser section under strong vacuum. This feature is VERY IMPORTANT as it eliminates the necessity of accurately balancing air in condenser section to make the condenser perform correctly and without choking. This newly designed condenser section causes lint cotton to be evenly distributed over entire exposed length of drum, which adds greatly to cleaning effectiveness of the lint cleaner.

This new lint cleaner incorporates a combing roller 3" in diameter, 62½" long, fitted with approximately 21,500 steel spikes. These steel spikes are oval in shape, approximately ½" long, set on roller at angle of approximately 30° leaning forward, and each spike has keen point. This combing roller removes

lint cotton directly from condenser doffing roller and runs with points of multitudinous spikes in very close proximity to oscillating saws located directly under combing roller. Rim speed of saws is approximately nine times the rim speed of combing roller, which causes teeth of oscillating saws to comb lint cotton off the multitudinous small steel spikes of combing roller. This action greatly increases sample smoothness without damage, making possible greatly improved trash separation and most effective blending. The end result is that value of cotton is increased.

Saw cylinder has 220 saws, making portion of cylinder covered by saws 63¼" long and having metal saw spacers 11" in diameter by ¼" thick. Oscillation of saws at each revolution is slightly over ¼". Accurately ground spacers being 11" in diameter and having contact points near center of saws in addition to outside diameter of spacers, cause entire saw cylinder to be very rigid and true running. This true-running saw cylinder allows grid bars to be spaced in close proximity to same for greatly improved cleaning effectiveness.

This new lint cleaner has improved and scientifically designed grid bars which add greatly to trash separation effectiveness WITHOUT LINT LOSS. The first three grid bars to which cotton is exposed while traveling around saw are extra heavy with keen edges located in close proximity to saws, and set at correct angle for most effective cleaning. The remaining four grid bars, located in path of travel following the

first three bars referred to, are of different design and shape, particularly arranged to prevent loss of lint, and also to do the finishing cleaning job.

Lint cotton is doffed from oscillating saws by 18" diameter revolving brush which is 66¾" long, or approximately 3" longer than saw cylinder, for most effective doffing and trouble-free operation. Because of unique design of this machine, no adjustment is necessary in speed of moving elements in lint cleaner when amounts of cotton being fed through gin stands are varied as necessary by changing conditions of cotton.

The entire frame, housings and all moving parts of this completely new lint cleaner are designed JUST AS LONG AS POSSIBLE to allow setting on standard centers. They are particularly adaptable to 90-saw gins and have more capacity, while performing best possible class of work, than any 90-saw gin. They may be installed with either under floor lint flue, or above floor lint flue, and with either type of installation, positive action by-pass valves are incorporated. Actual tests show that power required for each lint cleaner is between six and seven horsepower.

These new and radically different machines are now in operation in the field, producing most outstanding results. Prospective purchasers of lint cleaners owe it to themselves to investigate the performance of this great new machine before purchasing any type lint cleaner. They are the answer to many of the problems currently being encountered by ginners and cotton producers.

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, Inc.

DALLAS • ATLANTA • MEMPHIS • FRESNO

Editorial

WE MUST GET COTTON ACREAGE PLANTED

A GINNER we heard about is pounding on his county committee's desk because his farm's cotton allotment was cut to 20 acres this season. A crusher has been writing his Congressman asking for an increase in his state's total acreage. And yet, will either that ginner or crusher do anything about working this spring to make sure that acres are transferred from farms that don't want to plant them to those that do?

Ginners, crushers, farmers, other businessmen and committees throughout the Cotton Belt will lose millions of dollars in 1955 because of unplanted cotton acres if the story of 1954 is repeated. The figures are available in each state, and can be obtained in the counties, for each ginner and crusher to figure out for himself. Here is the story for the U.S., briefly:

- **1.5 Million Acres Unplanted**—The national allotment in 1954 was 21,379,000 acres of cotton. Planted cotton acreage last July 1 was 19,927,000 acres. About 1,450,000 acres—some 7 percent of the total allotment and more than the total acreage allotment for the state of Alabama—went unplanted last year.

For 1955 the national cotton allotment is 18,113,000 acres. That is, roughly, 3,200,000 acres less than the allotment last season. It's 1,800,000 acres less than the actual planted acreage last July 1. Furthermore, if growers underplant their allotments as much this year as they did last, this figure will be slashed another million acres or more.

- **A Major Problem**—J. D. Fleming, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma ginners' and crushers' associations, who has worked so diligently on this matter, calls it "one of the biggest problems for ginners and crushers this year."

He describes the Oklahoma situation as follows: "All counties in Oklahoma allotted individual farm acres on a straight historical basis this year. This, in itself, will tend to minimize our previous difficulty of having a lot of cotton allotments on in-and-out cotton farms.

"With the further reduced acreage, however, we will have some farm allotments too small for an economical operation. Some of these farmers will be so disgusted that they will not cooperate and turn these acres in for reapportionment.

"To pick up these frozen acres will require an individual contact by a ginner, a crusher or the ASC committeeman."

- **Campaign Is Needed**—In Texas, says C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, it is going to take a strong educational campaign to urge farmers either to use their cotton allotments or turn the acres back for others to plant.

Spencer advocates prompt action by the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee to direct administrative officers at state and county levels to see that allocated acreage is planted or released for distribution. He also urges the Extension Service and other agricultural and educational organizations to carry on educational programs.

He points out that the economy of every cotton state will be hurt but gins and oil mills in low-yielding areas will be especially hard hit. Everything possible should be done, he feels, to get the allocated acreage distributed so it will go into cotton, and to get the diverted acres used to improve soil fertility.

"Every acre of cotton allotted should be planted or released early enough to be re-allotted," says Tom Murray, executive officer of the Georgia and Alabama-Florida ginners' associations. "I have been told that acreage was reallocated last year in southern Georgia and Alabama too late to be planted. Let us work this year to see that it does not happen again."

Murray estimates that reduced cotton production in 1954, as compared with 1953, cost Alabama, Georgia and Florida \$71,692,000—affecting the entire economy of these states. "We strongly urge," he comments, "every organization in the cotton industry to take an active part to see that this year's cotton acreage allotment in the Southeast be planted."

- **This Is Everyone's Job**—The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press feels that this is a job that concerns everyone. It is, certainly, a job for every ginner and crusher—a task that calls for early, continued action until planting time is past.

The size of the stake that all of us have in cotton is suggested by these facts: In 1953 the value of cotton and cottonseed was \$3,185,114,000, about 10 percent of the total value of farm production in the U.S.

In the 12 leading cotton states, cotton and cottonseed income accounted for about 30 percent of the total farm cash. In many states and counties the proportion is, of course, very much higher.

No ginner or crusher needs to be reminded of the importance of cotton to him; but these facts may help some to arouse their communities to the importance of doing something to get the acreage planted, plus the highest possible yield per acre in 1955.

Doing this, as we said before, is "one of the biggest problems for ginners and crushers this year." Furthermore, again repeating something that cannot be emphasized too much, it will "require individual contact by a ginner or crusher."

• Memphis Is Host for Defoliation Talks

THE BELTWIDE Cotton Defoliation Conference was held in Memphis Jan. 13-14, under the general chairmanship of W. H. Tharp, Washington, USDA physiologist. Sponsor of the annual event is the National Cotton Council.

Scheduled to participate in the program were Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the Council's Production and Marketing Division; John M. Green, agronomist, Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater; T. E. Corley, agricultural engineer, Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn; H. R. Carns, physiologist, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

E. D. Cook, agronomist, Texas Experiment Substation, Temple; E. S. Oswalt, superintendent, Oklahoma Cotton Experiment Station, Chickasha; E. L. Thaxton, agronomist, Texas Experiment Substation, Lubbock; S. P. Johnson, assistant physiologist, Texas Experiment Station, College Station; A. H. Hyer, assistant physiologist, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz.; P. W. Johnson, department of botany, University of California.

L. C. Brown, physiologist, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Sacaton; V. T. Walhood, physiologist, University of California; Thomas R. Cox, agriculturist, American Cyanamid Co.; Runyan Deere, Arkansas Extension Service cotton specialist, Little Rock; G. E. Stroup, Oklahoma Extension Service cotton specialist, Stillwater; Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service cotton specialist, College Station.

J. T. Presley, Washington, pathologist with USDA; F. C. Bishopp, Brownsville, Texas, coordinator of USDA pink bollworm research; W. A. Balk, agricultural engineer, Edisto (S.C.) Experiment Station; R. O. Thomas, physiologist, Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville; W. C. Hall, physiologist, Texas Experiment Station; H. G. Johnston, Memphis, head of research and development, National Cotton Council.

J. P. San Antonio, physiologist, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; J. Hacskaylo, physiologist, Delta Branch Experiment Station; C. L. Leinweber, physiologist, Texas Experiment Station; F. T. Addcott, professor of botany, University of California.

Earl E. Berkley, director of ACCO Fiber and Spinning Laboratory, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; G. B. Crowe, agricultural economist, Delta Branch Experiment Station; V. L. Stedronskey, engineer in charge, USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M.; G. W. Pfeiffenberger, Memphis, technologist, National Cotton Council.

American Oil Chemists Plan Spring Meeting

R. M. Persell, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, is chairman for the spring meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held in New Orleans April 18-19-20. T. H. Hopper, also of the Laboratory, is program chairman.

■ Two and one-fourth bales of cotton per acre is the production record made by J. C. HAMILTON, Quitaque, Texas, on his irrigated farm. He used a 4-inch pump for water.

Price Cut, Promotion Set

Belt Is Tightened To Help Industry

■ COTTON growers of West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona organized to promote extra long staple consumption.

By HARRY MOORE

SuPima Association of America

Cotton producers and ginners of West Texas, New Mexico and Arizona have joined together to launch a gigantic sales promotion campaign for what they regard as the world's finest fiber—SuPima.

Farmers and ginners, unwilling to resign themselves to the fluctuations in price and production of the extra long staple industry, have started to do something about it in a very concrete way. How serious they are about this program can be seen when you consider that they are, by their own request, taking a reduction in price which will mean \$1.5 million less for the producers of extra long staple cotton each year until they build up their consumption to the level they think it ought to be.

At a recent meeting in El Paso, Texas, the board of directors elected their officers. Mitchell F. Landers of New Mexico was elected president with the following vice-presidents: George Spence, Texas; J. Clyde Wilson, Arizona; Jim Cole, New Mexico.

• **Ginners Praised**—These SuPima producers say they will pay particular attention now to preparation. They say the cotton gins processing this cotton have done amazing jobs in maintaining high quality, especially considering that this was an unstable industry in which ginners have been unable and unwilling to make the huge investments in machinery necessary to maintain a highly efficient plant. If this new product and program are successful, gins can then make long range plans for maintaining efficient and modern gin machinery.

It was not until the 1953 crop year that the government supported extra long staple cotton. Previous programs had been purchase programs which were stopped when the current demand for extra long staple cotton was filled. This demand always took place in a period of national emergency when procuring and maintaining machinery was quite a problem.

Extra long staple cotton was always expensive to produce and it was with the production figures on Pima-32 cotton that a formula for a support price was developed. As a result of research and plant breeding, extra long staple growers were able to take care of the situation which arose immediately, that of the loan price too high to compete with foreign imports. This kept the cotton in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation and away from the trade.

• **Congress Was Shocked**—As soon as Congress recovered sufficiently from the shock of having growers ask for a lower support price to enact the necessary legislation, plans for the formation of

the SuPima Association of America were laid. As a result of this, producers will not only promote stability from their own viewpoint but will be able to lend a hand to the mills who are having to compete with fabric imports woven by European mills from Egyptian cotton.

Cotton producers of the three major extra long staple states regard the new breed of cotton, SuPima, as a spectacular fiber capable of capturing much of the fine fiber field.

This product is the climax of the research which has been going into Pima cottons for many years. Clyde Wilson, president of the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association and vice-president of

the SuPima Association for Arizona, said, "We want to build up fine fiber usage in the country, and we're not afraid of Egypt. There is plenty of room for expansion of the top quality field."

Mitchell F. Landers of New Mexico, president, praised the efforts of the people participating in the SuPima promotional program which is financed by a \$3 per bale assessment on growers. He said, "In SuPima we have a product which has all the qualities necessary for a fine fiber which will move into the top of the fine fiber field. We have the right price—we have the quality and, through our SuPima Association, we will have the promotion."

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by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

- Price Drops Bother Congress — You can look for a lot of hot words from farm-area lawmakers about recent price trends. Reason is year-end markets that averaged six percent under a year earlier.

In a single month ending Dec. 15, prices dropped two percent. Result was that farmers were getting less, in comparison with what they must pay out, than at any time since March 1941. Major declines, accounting for most of the sharp drop in prices, were for cotton, milk, eggs, and hogs.

The average of farm prices is now 10 percent lower than two years ago when Benson & Co. took over at USDA. Whether the trend would have been different under any other Agriculture Secretary is doubtful, but Benson is sure to get much of the blame. He has invited some of it.

Again, at the close of the old year, as he had many times in the past, Benson predicted "stability" for farmers—just as his Department was reporting another drop in prices. (USDA economists also foresee price stability, but at a level that may bring producers four

percent or five percent less net income this year than in '54.)

The Secretary's basic argument has been, in effect, that lower and more flexible price supports will bring greater agricultural prosperity. There has not yet been time to test that theory, nor the Secretary's program for carrying it out. Meantime, however, Benson probably will remain in hot water as long as he persists in making rosy forecasts that later figures do not justify.

- No Major Changes — Farm laws are to remain about as is for this year. House ag committee chairman, Representative Harold Cooley of North Carolina, and several other lawmakers, already have put in bills to repeal Benson & Co.'s flexible price-support program, and restore 90 percent of parity guarantees. But such legislation won't be pushed, even by Democrats who sponsor it.

Reasons include the fact that a bill to revive rigid price floors would bring a Presidential veto—and most Democrats probably would prefer the veto in 1956 when it could be used to make votes.

Cotton price supports in 1955, meantime, will remain at 90 percent of parity, thanks to the set-aside provisions of the new law that allow isolation of up to four million bales of surplus.

"An attempt will be made to repeal flexible supports for basic crops," says Senate ag committee chairman, Allen Ellender of Louisiana, "but I doubt any success."

- Division of Research Funds — A drive is already under way on Capitol Hill to get another increase in funds for farm research and education. "Anything less than the \$20 million increase approved . . . in the last session of Congress," says Senator John Stennis of Mississippi, "could seriously disrupt the forward progress of this important program."

Of the additional \$20 million voted last year (for the fiscal year 1955 which ends next July 1), probably about \$3 million is being spent for research on cotton, or for purposes that will aid the cotton grower. Examples include these:

- (1) For the new cotton ginning laboratory at Clemson, S.C., \$100,000.

- (2) For research on cold tolerance in cotton, \$40,000.

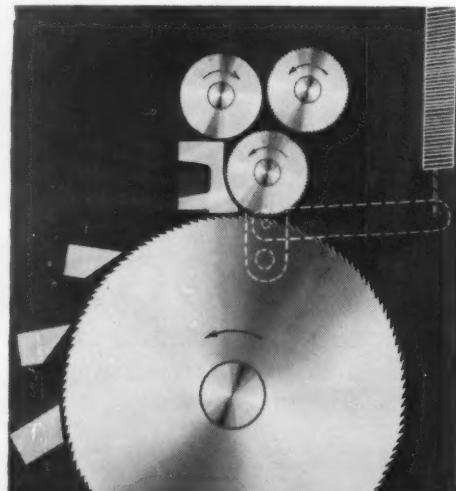
- (3) For utilization research on cotton (also on grains, fats and oils, and milk), \$820,000.

- (4) For study of insecticide residues left on feed and food plants, and also cotton, \$84,000.

- (5) For soil and water research, including studies that presumably would benefit cotton growers, \$230,000.

- (6) For economic research involving such things as shifts in cropping systems, results of which are calculated to

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In addition to such specifics as these, about \$7 million of the \$20 million is being used to hire new county agents across the country, including the South. About \$5.5 million was paid out to state experiment stations for research that includes work on cotton problems. (Funds were divided among the states on the basis of their rural population, with larger amounts going to those having the most farm people.)

Whether Congress will vote another \$20 million increase for next fiscal year is a question, but some extra is again likely to be appropriated. The proportion spent on cotton, say USDA insiders, probably would be about the same as in the current year.

No New Dairy News — Agriculture Secretary Benson, as predicted, offered Capitol Hill nothing new nor startling in a 113-page report on the dairy problem that he had been instructed to make by the old Congress. Two possible approaches were suggested by Benson as alternatives to the present government purchase, cut-rate sale, and give-away of surpluses: (1) Subsidy payments that would allow retail prices to fall to their "natural" level. This is a version of the controversial Brannan Plan. Benson estimated that it would cost about \$350 million per year. (2) Controls over milk production, such as sales quotas, cow allotments, and limitation on feeds.

Ludlow West Coast Manager Dies at San Francisco

Thomas J. Donnelly, district manager of Ludlow Manufacturing and Sales Co. West Coast operations, died Jan. 6. He had recently completed 42 years of service with the company.

Donnelly was born Jan. 23, 1897, and started with the Ludlow organization Sept. 1, 1912, at the age of 15 as office boy at Ludlow, Mass. In 1920 he was transferred to the Galveston office, and in 1924 he was moved to Atlanta. Two years later he went to Galveston as manager of sales in the Southwest, and in 1939 he became Pacific Coast sales manager with offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Funeral services were held Jan. 10 at Saint Catharine's Church, Burlingame, Calif. Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Marion E. Donnelly, Burlingame; two sons, Dr. Thomas E. Donnelly, San Francisco, and William F. Donnelly, S.J., Spokane, Wash.; and one granddaughter. His son William is studying for the priesthood.

Pallbearers included the following Ludlow personnel: William E. Kichline and Wade Beesley, San Francisco; G. B. Castagna and Cecil Evans, Los Angeles; and Harold G. Travis, Boston.

Texas Experiment Station Gets Two Cotton Grants

The Texas A. & M. College System has announced receipt of two cotton research grants to be used by Texas Experiment Station. One, a renewal of a \$5,000 grant-in-aid by Shell Chemical Corp., Denver, will be used for continuing studies of effectiveness of various poisons against cotton insects.

The other, a \$750 grant from the American Chemical Paint Co., Ambler, Penn., will support research on cotton defoliation.

Hearings Set on Changes In Soybean Standards

Five hearings on the proposed revision of soybean standards have been set for February, USDA has announced.

The proposed changes would decrease maximum limits of foreign material by one percent in each numerical grade, provide special limits for heat damage in each grade, define or classify soybeans with green seed coats as "green" soybeans instead of "yellow" as at present, restrict definition of "splits" to pieces of soybeans that are not damaged, and reduce the maximum limit for moisture by one percent in Grade No. 1.

Meetings are scheduled as follows: Feb. 9, 2:30 p.m., 418 Madison Avenue, Toledo; Feb. 10, 2 p.m., Room 438,

Board of Trade Building, Chicago; Feb. 11, 1:30 p.m., Savery Hotel, Des Moines; Feb. 14, 2 p.m., Peabody Hotel, Memphis; Feb. 15, 2 p.m., Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Ill.

Relation of Planting Seed To Gin Turnout Studied

Gin turnout decreased 3.5 percent when seed one year away from foundation seed were planted in a study conducted by the Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville, in 1953. Second-year seed gave 5.8 percent less turnout and third-year seed 11.4 percent less.

Tennessee Experiment Station Bulletin No. 239 by B. D. Raskopf gives details of the study.

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• Harlingen Is Chosen By Cotton Congress

HARLINGEN has been chosen as the site for the 1955 American Cotton Congress, which will meet there and tour other points in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Mexico on June 2-3-4.

Lubbock will be the location for the 1956 Congress and plans are being made to meet at Austin in 1957, it was decided at a meeting in Dallas Jan. 10 called by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the sponsoring organization, the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas.

A decision to select tentative sites for the meeting for future years was made following a discussion of a large number of invitations from cities in Texas and other states.

Plans for the 1955 meeting include tours of the cotton areas of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, a visit to the USDA-industry sponsored Pink Bollworm Research Center at Brownsville, a banquet, fish fry or barbecue on Padre Island, inspection of the Weslaco Experiment Substation, and other program and entertainment features.

Lower Valley ginners, crushers, farmers and others joined in urging the Congress to meet in that area, and assured the group that there would be ample facilities for accommodating those who attend.

Jackson announced that a meeting will be held in about 45 days to work out details of the program and entertainment features and to hear reports from committees that have been named to develop the program.

Representatives from the ginning and crushing industries at the Dallas committee meeting Jan. 10 including S. N. Reed, O'Brien; Roy Forkner, Lubbock; Bob Horton, Abilene; Emmett Cooke, Georgetown; Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., Houston; and A. L. Ward, C. B. Spencer and Jack Whetstone, all of Dallas.

Forkner extended the invitation from South Plains cotton interests to meet in Lubbock in 1956.

Hystrene Sales Transferred To HumKo From Atlas

Marketing of Hystrene fatty acids will be transferred to HumKo Co., Memphis, from Atlas Powder Co., on Feb. 1, according to an announcement by W. Clayton Lytle, general manager of Atlas' chemicals department, and W. J. O'Connell, vice-president of HumKo.

George W. Collins, in charge of Hystrene sales at Atlas, has joined the HumKo staff to head up its fatty acid sales program.

Atlas is presently completing an emulsifier plant near the Memphis HumKo plant, and HumKo will supply raw materials for this operation, as well as be one of the new plant's major customers.

Five-Acre Contest Luncheon Planned in South Carolina

Plans are being made to hold an awards luncheon in connection with the South Carolina Five-Acre Cotton Contest on Jan. 28, according to Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Columbia.

Bartush Named To Head Margarine Directors

Stephen J. Bartush, president of Shedd-Bartush Foods, Inc., Detroit, has been named chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, according to an announcement by S. F. Riepma, president.

Elected to two-year terms as directors were: William Ostermann, manager of the general margarine department of Swift and Co., Chicago, and Howard E. Kent, Jr., president, Kent Products, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.

Robert McDonald, merchandising manager, Good Luck Division, Lever Brothers Co., New York, and Kenneth Hart, assistant general sales manager, Kraft Foods Co., Chicago, will complete two year terms in 1955.

The margarine association also appointed J. E. Drew, director of public relations of Lever Brothers, to the chairmanship of its committee on public education.

Irrigation Pumps Need Periodic Inspection

A deep well turbine pump that has been in operation for two years or more should have a thorough going-over before the next irrigation season, says J. L. Dirnberger, Extension agricultural engineer at New Mexico A. & M. College.

A recent check of a large number of pumps by California engineers has disclosed that the average life of the deep well pump is 2½ years. However, losses in pumping efficiency indicate that the optimum replacement time is one year and 11 months.

Dirnberger recommends that the efficiency of a pump be checked at least once a year. The best time to make these periodic checks and get a major overhaul is during the winter months. In the spring and summer, pump service companies are flooded with emergency repair calls. So farmers who postpone major repairs until the busy season may wind up with some thirsty crops, the engineer says.



Presenting the 1955 Cotton Maid

DE LOIS FAULKNER, Sallisaw, Okla., has been named 1955 Maid of Cotton. She will represent the cotton industry on a six-month tour of about 40 cities in the U.S., Canada and Europe. De Lois was selected from 22 Cotton Belt beauties in finals at Memphis Jan. 4. She is in New York preparing for the 1955 tour.

At New Orleans, Feb. 7-8

Processing Clinic Speakers Named

■ **VALLEY OILSEED** Association and USDA are co-sponsors of this annual event, which works on vital problems.

Plans for the fourth Cottonseed Processing Clinic at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans Feb. 7-8 have been announced by the Southern Utilization Research Branch of USDA and the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, co-sponsors of the event.

E. A. Gastrock, SURB, will be chairman for the morning session Feb. 7. The program will open with remarks by C. H. Fisher, chief of SURB, and I. H. Fleming, Jr., Memphis, president of the Valley Processors.

Papers to be presented at this session include these, all by SURB personnel: Status and Report of Research on Chemical Methods of Measuring Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meal, A. M. Altshul, head, oilseed division; The Color Problem of Cottonseed Oil, F. G. Dolear, oilseed section; Cottonseed Oil Fats, F. C. Pack, oilseed section; New Fats for Food Uses, Audrey Gross, oilseed section; and Free Gossypol and Protein Solubility, M. F. Stansbury, analytical, physical-chemical, and physics section.

Chairman for the afternoon session is E. F. Pollard of SURB. L. L. Holzenthal, engineering and development section, will discuss New Approaches in Cleaning Cottonseed. H. L. E. Vix and H. J. Molaison, engineering and development section, will discuss Preservation of Cottonseed at Oil Mills by Refrigeration: Theoretical Calculations. New Oil Crops for the South is the topic of K. M. Decossas, engineering and development section.

The afternoon session will be headed by Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., immediate past president of the Valley group and chairman of its research committee. Following introductory statements by Woodruff and Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., Memphis, program chairman, there will be a report on Progress in Removal of Sticks from Seed Cotton at Gin by A. L. Vandegriff, Lumus Cotton Gin Co. vice-president, Columbus, Ga.

Other papers scheduled for Feb. 8 include Developments in Cleaning Cottonseed at the Oil Mill, M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; and a three-part discussion of Removal of Sticks and Other Foreign Material at First Cut Linters. Use of wire slide will be presented by Redding Sims, National Blow Pipe & Manufacturing Co., New Orleans. Charles Campbell, engineering contractor, Dallas, will discuss use of baskets, and other methods will be covered by Dick Taylor, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas.

Concluding the morning session will be the following three discussions: Importance of Increased Economy and Efficiency in Delinting Cottonseed by J. H. Brawner, Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans; Analytical Measure of Linter Room Efficiency by M. H. Fowler,

Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati; and Utilization of Cotton Linters in the Paper Industry by M. D. Woodruff, Bauer Brothers Co., Springfield, Ohio.

The Feb. 8 afternoon session will start with a discussion of Desirable Characteristics in Cotton Linters as They Relate to Production and Marketing by W. C. Manley, Jr., linters broker, Memphis; and L. N. Rogers, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., and W. D. Baldwin, Hercules Powder Co., Memphis.

R. D. Long will talk on Relation of Hulling and Separating to Protein Control. Long is with Carver Cotton Gin Co., Memphis.

A five-part discussion of Preparation of Meats and Processing Controls for Screw Press and Hydraulic Operations will be next. Participants include J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, moderator; Jno. W. Dunning,

The V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland; A. W. French, French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio; O. H. Sale, Fertilizer Equipment Sales Corp., Atlanta; and E. A. Gastrock of SURB.

Sub-topics to be discussed include Low Gossypol and High Protein Solubility; Low Refining Loss and Oil Color; Maximum Capacity with Respect to Shaft Speed and Residual Oil; Extension Cage and Other Developments as to Longer Drainage; and Effect of Cooking Controls on Hydraulic Operation.

The concluding feature of the Clinic will be a general review and discussion of work to date on seed cleaning and a look into the future. Ralph Woodruff will moderate this session, and other participants will include J. H. Brawner; F. A. Norris, Swift & Co., Chicago; M. H. Fowler; M. C. Verdery and L. L. Holzenthal.

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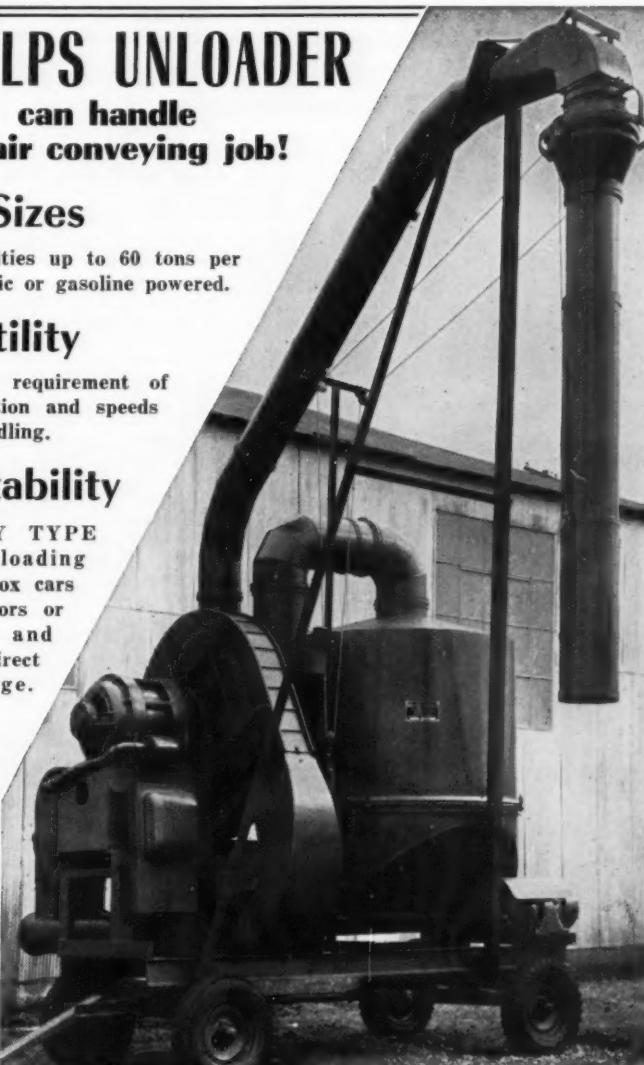
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• Americans Helping Pakistan Ginning

FOUR AMERICANS, recommended by cotton gin machinery manufacturers, landed in Pakistan on Jan. 2 to help that country's cotton industry do a better job of cotton ginning. The U.S. representatives are working with the Foreign Operations Administration and will be in Pakistan for six months.

The men were recommended to Pakistan and FOA by The Murray Co. of Texas, Hardwicke-Etter Co. and Continental Gin Co., the firms from which Pakistan has purchased four modern gins that have been located in different parts of the country to serve as demonstrations for other gins.

Edward Hodanek and Doyle Varner, recommended by Murray; William Arthur Norman, recommended by Hardwicke-Etter; and Rufus Finch, recommended by Continental, are the four who now are in Pakistan.

The U.S. representatives will install the new machinery, train people to operate it and help nearby gins to operate more efficiently and improve the quality of their ginning.

The cotton and ginning improvement program is being carried on through the Pakistan Industrial Development Corp., which specified that the gin machinery firms must recommend the four men at the time that the equipment was purchased.

Approximately 70 percent of the cotton in Pakistan now is ginned on roller type gins and only 30 percent with saw gins, and the quality of the ginning and fiber has been criticized by domestic and foreign purchasers. West Germany recently reported that the sharp drop in imports from Pakistan resulted from "high prices and unsatisfactory quality." German cotton imports from Pakistan during the first 10 months of 1954 were about 50 percent smaller than in the comparable 1953 period.

■ W. H. (BILL) TIPTON, widely known for his activities in behalf of cotton while he edited ACCO Press and did other work in Texas, has been elected vice-president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He continues to direct the Southeastern Division, with offices in Washington.

• Estes Named Top Georgia Ginner

W. J. ESTES, Haralson, Ga., has been selected as the outstanding Georgia ginner of 1954 and that state's nominee for the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy which will be awarded by the National Cotton Ginnery Association to the ginner selected as outstanding nationally. Eighteen states have been asked to submit nominations this month.

Estes was selected upon the basis of good citizenship, improvement of facilities for customers' benefit, operating on sound business principles and esteem of customers and competitors.

His activities are evident from the following list of positions that he holds: president, Georgia Cotton Ginnery Association; chairman, State Cotton Improvement Committee; chairman, Cotton Committee, Georgia Farm Bureau; president, Empire Pedigreed Seed Co.; director, Georgia Chemical Delinting Co.; director, Newnan-Coweta Chamber of Commerce; director, First National Bank, Newnan; chairman, building committee, First National Bank, Newnan; member, Newnan Rotary Club; member, Coweta County ASC Farm Program Committee; member, Coweta County School Board; mayor, City of Haralson; member and treasurer, Haralson Methodist Church.

Some of the activities in which he participated in 1954 in his community consist of the installation of new cleaning equipment in his gin and the erection of a corn processing plant for processing hybrid seed corn. He was in charge of the remodeling of his church.

During the year he has installed in the city of Haralson a barbershop which is very modern and is an asset to his community. He also secured money for paving several streets in his city. He is a member of the Coweta County School Board that is spending \$2 million for the erection of new school buildings. They have located in his district two new school buildings out of this sum and the expenditures will run over one half million dollars.

Memphis Board of Trade Elects Dixon Jordan

Dixon Jordan was elected president of the Memphis Board of Trade on Jan. 8. Jordan, president of Standard Commission Co., succeeded Lee D. Canterbury of Cargill, Inc. Fred C. Lovitt, partner in L. B. Lovitt and Co., was named vice-president.

Directors elected were C. W. Butler, Jr., vice-president of Union Planters National Bank; J. S. Buxton, a partner in E. E. Buxton & Co.; W. R. Flippin of Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.; D. J. Guillory of Guillory Sales Co.; Ed Jappe, president of Marianna Sales Co.; P. S. Seeds of Quaker Oats Co.; H. D. Tobias of Goldenrod Oil Meal Sales Co. and Canterbury.

North Carolina Cotton Group Has Meeting

North Carolina's State Cotton Promotion Committee held a meeting Jan. 11 at North Carolina State College, Raleigh. Awards were made to outstanding cotton growers, subcommittees made reports and a number of speakers discussed cotton and agricultural developments.

Ginners Meeting In Lubbock

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association directors and members of allied industries are meeting in Lubbock Jan. 17-18, with committees meeting to make recommendations for the Association's 1955 activities.

Guest speaker at the banquet Monday night is John C. White, Texas agriculture commissioner. Tuesday's program includes a tour of the Lubbock area and a dinner-dance at Lubbock Country Club, both arranged by the Plains Ginners' Association.

79 Firms Reserve Space

Officers Re-elected By Supply Group

■ TEXAS ginners' convention will have numerous exhibits. Space still can be secured.

Officers and the executive committee of The Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., were re-elected Jan. 8 at a meeting in the Dallas Room of the First National Bank.

Re-elected were R. Haughton, president; D. D. Day, vice-president; A. G. Falk, secretary; L. A. Mindrup, treasurer; and the following, who will serve with them on the executive committee: H. R. Carlson, U. H. Ohrman and E. J. Pflanz.

A representative group of members of the Association attended the meeting and discussed plans for exhibits at the forty-second annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, April 4-5-6 at the State Fair of Texas. Sole purpose of the non-profit gin machinery and supply organization is to act as hosts at meetings of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

A drawing was held to allot space among the 79 exhibitors who have already reserved about 80 percent of the 50,000 square feet of space that will be available in the Agriculture Building at the State Fair during the ginners' convention.

Firms wishing to reserve space are urged to do so as soon as possible, and should send their reservations to R. Haughton, 3116 Commerce Street, (P.O. Box 7985) Dallas 26.

Retail Stores To Receive Cotton Promotion Book

Publication of a new retail work book for National Cotton Week has been announced by the National Cotton Council. The illustrated 16-page brochure is a guide to storewide promotions during the twenty-fifth annual celebration of Cotton Week next May 9-14.

The Council has begun distributing 35,000 copies to department stores, chains, specialty stores, wholesalers, manufacturers, newspaper publishers and other participating groups.

W. E. Burns, Retired Texas Ginner, Dies in Dallas

William Ernest Burns, retired ginner from Vernon, Texas, died in Dallas on Jan. 12. Burial was in Vernon.

Surviving besides his wife are a son, Douglas R. Burns of Dallas; two daughters, Mrs. Eva Skipworth and Mrs. Irene McCown, both of Fort Worth; and a grandson.

USDA Oil Stocks Drop

USDA estimated on Jan. 10 that uncommitted inventories of refined cottonseed oil in the Department's hands were 288,663,652 pounds, exclusive of oil in transit. This compares with the peak of about 1.1 billion pounds about a year ago.

Mississippi Gin Burns

The Geron Snyder Cotton Gin, Philadelphia, Miss., was destroyed by fire Jan. 5, with the estimated loss amounting to between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Cause of the gin fire was not immediately known.

Acreage Statement Issued

A statement stressing the importance of planting full cotton acreage allotments in 1955, made by J. E. Moses, secretary, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, appeared Jan. 5 in The Atlanta Constitution. Moses emphasized the importance of this to the community and state, as well as to the individual farmer—a fact that is discussed in an editorial in this issue of The Press.

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Elevating and conveying by means of Hammond Screw-Lifts is comparable to piping. Free-flowing bulk materials are moved from receiving point to storage—or from processing machines to storage—and/or to packers. Everything is enclosed—dust-tight—moisture-proof—safe from contamination or exposure.

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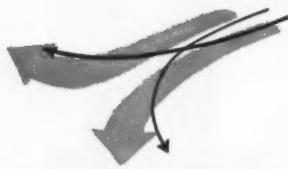
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For Margarine, Mellorine

Legislative Front Quiet in 1954

■ LITTLE progress made in widening markets for vegetable oil foods, but more action likely.

By JOHN F. MOLONEY

Assistant to Executive Vice-President
National Cottonseed Products Assn.

Despite considerable effort by the cotton industry, expansion of the market for mellorine, the vegetable oil frozen dessert, made little legislative progress during 1954. On the basis of unofficial reports, the consumption of mellorine continued to increase in those states where its sale is permitted. No new sales territory was added during the year, however.

With only a few legislatures in session, affirmative action was attempted in two states—Mississippi and South Carolina. In the former, the bill never got out of committee. In South Carolina, the bill passed the House and received a favorable vote in the Senate but a filibuster by opponents, just prior to adjournment, prevented final passage. Chances are considered good for the passage of legislation in South Carolina in 1955.

Throughout 1954, mellorine was a center of controversy in Louisiana. Late in 1953, the State Board of Health issued a standard providing for the manufacture and sale of the product in that state. It was to become effective Feb. 1. In January, dairy interests went to court requesting an injunction preventing the standard from taking effect. The Board of Health then postponed the effective date of the standard until July 1.

The Louisiana legislature met in May and dairy interests made a strong effort to pass legislation that would prohibit the sale of mellorine in the state. Several bills were introduced for that purpose. Through the combined efforts of cotton producers, ginners, crushers, livestock producers and consumers, those bills were defeated.

After defeat in the legislature, dairy groups again returned to the courts where they obtained a temporary injunction preventing the new standard from taking effect on July 1. The question has been before the courts since that time but the case is expected to come to trial shortly. Those close to the situation regard the court proceedings as a delaying action by the dairy groups, designed to keep consumers from becoming familiar with mellorine. The Louisiana legislature meets again in 1955 and the dairy groups are expected to renew their efforts to secure prohibitory legislation.

In California, mellorine benefited during 1954 as the result of a court decision. The law of that state contained a provision that was interpreted to prevent the sale of mellorine in the same establishment where ice cream is sold. The courts held that such a "separate location" requirement was not constitutional. When figures are available, they are expected to show that the de-

cision has increased sales of mellorine in California.

The margarine legislative picture was even quieter than that of mellorine. Minor changes in the administrative provisions of margarine laws were made in Massachusetts and New York. A bill to permit the Navy to use margarine—removing the last restrictive federal law—failed to pass Congress.

A majority of the state legislatures meet in 1955. It is therefore quite likely that there will be an increase in mellorine activity, offensive and defensive, at the state capitols.

• Weather Seers Mix Balderdash, Fact

EVERYBODY TALKS about the weather, but nobody does anything about it. So said Mark Twain, American humorist. And, says R. E. Spencer, climatological services division of the U.S. Weather Bureau, people were talking about the weather a long time before Mark Twain said so.

Ancient prophecies and proverbs illustrate as clearly as anything the importance of weather in human affairs. As far back as there are written records, there are maxims regarding weather. And the prophets often contradicted each other. Take, for example, these two sources, Job and Proverbs.

"Fair weather cometh out of the north," says Job.

"The north wind bringeth forth rain," says Proverbs.

Contradictions like these are common in the realm of weather sayings, the Weather Bureau points out, since a slight difference in elevation or direction can throw the prophecy off.

In many parts of the world it is true that "the south wind warms the aged," and that "the south wind is the father of the poor." But in the states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, the south winds bring in about the wettest, stormiest and generally least pleasant weather of all.

Not all of the proverbs have validity—even for a limited locality—but they all have an appeal for the imagination. The ground hog myth, for one, has no basis in fact. Possibly these legends continue simply because people want so desperately to know what kind of weather tomorrow will bring.

Or maybe we like weather sayings because we like the prestige of a quotation.

At any rate, the Weather Bureau says, the best explanation for the persistence of some of these sayings is that there is a great deal of truth in them. For example,

"A late spring never deceives."
"A year of snow is a year of plenty."
"A bee was never caught in a shower."
"When flies congregate in swarms, rain follows soon."

But for just plain fun, try this one on your friends in this drouthy 1955:

"Dirty days hath September,
April, June and November;
From January up to May
The rain it raineth every day.
All the rest have thirty-one
Without a blessed gleam of sun;
And if any of them had two-and-thirty,
They'd be just as wet and twice as
dirty."

Planting Dates Listed For Bollworm Areas

The following planting dates, under pink bollworm control regulations, have been announced by Texas Department of Agriculture:

Zone one dates are unchanged from 1954—Jan. 20 through March 31—for all counties, including Cameron, Willacy and the southern portion of Hidalgo and Starr.

Farmers in the other zones formerly could begin planting on Feb. 1. Under the new regulations, this date is delayed as follows:

Zone two—Feb. 15-April 30, with a mandatory Sept. 25 plowup. Counties: Aransas, Brooks, Duval, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Nueces, San Patricio, Webb, Zapata and the northern part of Hidalgo and Starr.

Zone three—planting March 5-May 10, plowup Oct. 1. Counties: Atascosa, Bee, Bexar, Calhoun, DeWitt, Dimmitt, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Karnes, Kinney, LaSalle, Lavaca, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Refugio, Val Verde, Victoria, Wilson and Zavala.

Zone four—planting March 10-May 15, plowup Oct. 20. Counties: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Jefferson, Liberty, Matagorda, Orange, Waller, Washington and Wharton.

Zone five—planting March 10-May 25, plowup Oct. 31. Counties: Bastrop, Caldwell, Comal, Guadalupe, Hays, Lee and Travis.

Goheen Named To Assist C. H. Fisher at SURB

Gilbert E. Goheen, formerly director of research and development of the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., has recently joined the staff of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch as assistant



GILBERT E. GOHEEN

chief of the Branch, according to announcement by Dr. C. H. Fisher, chief. Doctor Goheen will assist Doctor Fisher in the planning and direction of the broad and complex research program of the Southern Branch, which comprises the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, and six field stations.

• Harbers Summarizes Farming Program

CLINTON HARBERS, Texas farmer whose soil improvement and cotton production program has been discussed in previous issues of The Press, was a speaker at the Jan. 14-15 convention of Texas Agricultural Workers' Association. Water and conservation subjects were featured at the meeting in Houston, at which W. N. Williamson, College Station, president, presided.

Harbers outlined the results of his farming methods as follows:

"In seven years I have increased my organic matter from one percent to three percent. I have increased my bacteria count in the top soil 20 times. Air space in the soil has been increased from about five percent to about 15 percent. The water in-take has been increased about 16 times. I have reduced the weight of the soil from 137 pounds per cubic foot to 86 pounds.

"This program has enabled me to plant my crop about 30 days earlier because of the rapid rise in temperature in the early spring. It has enabled me to increase my plants per acre in accordance with my increase in organic matter. It has enabled me to harvest a crop of cotton in about 110 days which normally takes 160 to 180 days. It has enabled me to use machine harvest to perfection with a reduction in cost from \$50 to \$5 per bale. It has also enabled me to do a very good job in controlling the insects as well as a good job in defoliation."

Harbers in 1953 made a cotton yield of 738 pounds per acre under dryland farming conditions, an extremely high yield for his area. He describes his methods in these words:

"I shred the stalks, chisel the ground and bed in 40-inch rows. Next, I harrow down the beds to a normal size of planting cash crops, maybe allow two inches for shrinkage. About the first part of September, regardless of rain I plant my vetch on the sides of the bed and place 200 pounds of 16-20-0 fertilizer as deep as possible under the legumes.

"I plant 20 pounds of seed per acre and let it grow to the early part of March, depending upon the moisture condition. If the moisture is getting low, I cut the vetch loose with row discs or large sweeps knifing the sides and letting the vetch dry; however, still covering the beds. I do not rebed. The roots will die a natural death and leave small passages for the water to go down into the sub-soil and store.

"Leaving all the residue on top will protect the top soil from running back together in heavy rains. In other words, the residue controls the rain as it falls, and by not rebedding you do not tie up your available nitrogen and lose contact with your sub-moisture. By this method I have full control of the legume crop at all times. I trap fertility in the beds which I will use for planting and in such a way I have control of the moisture before planting.

"Deep placing the fertilizer in narrow bands using 200 pounds per acre will do the same job as 600 pounds per acre all over the ground. Also, by deep placing the fertilizer, the quick spring grasses cannot get a hold of the fertilizer. A cash crop can also be planted in the beds with very little moisture loss in the spring.

Retired Ginner Is Dead

William W. Roberts, Bossier City, La., died at his home on Christmas Day. He was 94 years old and a retired cotton ginner.

Two Missouri Ginners Die

Two members of Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association have died recently. They were Hezekiah Highfill, Highfill Farms Gin, Parma, Mo., and Morris Frankle, New Madrid, Mo.

■ ROBERT R. COKER, president of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S.C., has been named to a five-man committee to advise with officials of USDA's Federal Crop Insurance Corp.

Cotton Research Clinic

Plans for the sixth annual Cotton Research Clinic, Feb. 16-17-18 at Pinehurst, N.C., have been announced by M. Earl Heard, vice-president of West Point Manufacturing Co., West Point, Ga., and general chairman of the three-day meeting. The National Cotton Council sponsors the event.

Presiding over the technical sessions as chairman will be Emmett W. Bringle, National Cotton Council, Washington; W. Gordon McCabe, J. P. Stevens and Co.; Herman A. Dickert, School of Textiles, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta; and Thomas G. Hawley, United Merchants Laboratories.

H. K. Hallett, vice-president and general manager of the Cotton Mills Division of Kendall Mills, will address a dinner meeting Wednesday evening.

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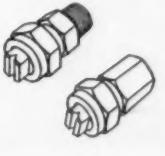
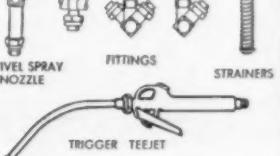
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• A Problem for All

COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS are discussed in an editorial elsewhere in this issue. We hope every ginner and crusher will read it. Here's an example of why we think it's so important—in South Carolina, in this case. But practically all states face the same situation.

Jim Eleazer, Extension Service, reports that there were 109,000 worksheets covering farms in South Carolina last year, and 73,723 of these received cotton acreage allotments. But 8,147 of the farms didn't plant cotton. Total acreage allotment was 929,000 acres, with only 826,000 of them actually planted to cotton—leaving 103,000 acres that South Carolina could have planted but didn't. This year, Eleazer adds, South Carolina has 774,000 allotted acres—155,000 less than allotted in 1954 and 52,000 acres less than the planted acreage last year.

• Roamin' in the Rumen

RESEARCH leads scientists down strange pathways, and the sidelights are sometimes more astonishing than the main line of study. Take, for example, the ruminant digestion work at Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville.

To learn how farmers may better use homegrown feeds, researchers have fitted two Holstein steers with specially designed plugs that fit into an opening in the side of the animals.

Workers can actually put their hands inside the rumen to extract a sample of the contents. The work has disclosed

many previously unknown findings about the workings of the cow's digestion.

But how do the steers feel about workers prowling around in their stomachs? Do they object? On the contrary. They love the attention. Some people even think that they are jealous of an artificial rumen that has been constructed for laboratory experiments.

And in Montana, dairy farmers, worried about their cows which slipped on ramps in wet weather, changed to stairways. Some bossies took the steps two at a time; others—more conservative—went up one step at a time. Anyhow, cows can climb stairs, too.

• A Lot of Lint

ONE THOUSAND pounds of lint per acre? That may be the achievement of Arizona producers next year, in view of the acreage reduction situation, says the Valley National Bank at Phoenix. Farmers will use only the most fertile land for cotton, and many will have better irrigation water (from concrete instead of earthen ditches). If Arizona has ideal harvesting weather, the 1954 state average record of 986 pounds of lint may well be topped, the bank says.

• 25 Years of Safety

A SAFETY RECORD most organizations would envy has been established by DuPont's Benger Laboratory at Waynesboro, Va. With a personnel averaging 240, the lab hasn't had a disabling accident in 25 years—setting a mark of about 6½ million injury-free hours. Furthermore, the employees work with hazardous chemicals and reactions.

• Textile Scholarships

PHILADELPHIA Textile Institute will continue its national scholarship program in 1955. Twenty full tuition scholarships worth \$1,800 each will be available to eligible high school students.

• CCC Cotton Holdings

AT THE CLOSE of 1954, USDA reported that there were 1,617,782 bales of 1954-crop cotton outstanding in the CCC-loan. On Dec. 24 CCC held 5,025,411 bales of 1953-crop cotton.

• That's About A-Plus

STUDENTS at Arizona State College, Tempe, deserve about an A-Plus grade, in our opinion. They planted 60 acres of cotton this year, for the first time. The yield per acre averaged over three bales, and a profit of \$12,000 has been turned over to the college.

• Up! Up! Up!

COTTON YIELDS have been climbing in Louisiana, reports the Louisiana Extension Service. In 1944-48 the average yield was 256 pounds of lint per acre; in 1949-53 the average was 305 pounds of lint. This is a gain of 19 percent.

• Dandelions Hit Big Time

DANDELION GREENS, a standard early-spring dish on most farm tables, are now being grown commercially, and USDA, by popular demand, has set up standards for U.S. No. 1 dandelion greens and unclassified dandelion greens. About 400 carlots were received by rail and truck in the New York and Philadelphia markets last year, with principal producing centers being in South Texas, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Long Island.



Continental Holds Sales Meeting at Dallas

NEW EQUIPMENT which the Continental Gin Co. will offer in 1955 was displayed to this group in Dallas on Jan. 6-7 at the firm's annual sales meeting. Approximately 60 persons, from all cotton growing states and Mexico, attended the meeting.

After Retiring on Feb. 1

Burl Will Raise Black Cattle, White Cotton on Blackland

■ OIL MILL leader, B. B. Hulsey, entered the business exactly 40 years ago at Forney, Texas, and has lived there since, serving his community, church and industry in many positions.

B. B. HULSEY, Forney, Texas, one of the oil mill industry's most popular leaders, is retiring Feb. 1 to spend his time "raising black cattle and white cotton on blackland."

Feb. 1 will mark the fortieth anniversary of his entry into the cottonseed crushing business at Forney, where he has lived all of the time, although his office has been in Dallas since 1942, as assistant division manager for Swift & Co.

Burl, as he is known among a host of friends in the industry, was born in Fannin County, Texas, in 1890. He finished high school at Ladonia and then was graduated in 1911 from Texas Christian University, where one of his classmates was Mary Riter of Forney. Three years after graduation, on Oct. 14, 1914, they were married.

After spending several years in the cotton mill business at Cuero, Texas, Hulsey became associated with the Forney Cotton Oil and Ginning Co. on Feb. 1, 1915. In 1929 this mill was purchased by the M. E. Singleton, W. F. Pendleton and Ed Woodall interests, East Texas Cotton Oil Co., and Hulsey became manager of both the Terrell and Forney mills.

Hulsey remained with the organization when Swift & Co. purchased the Singleton Mills in 1938; and in February, 1942, he came to Dallas as assistant district manager under the late W. F. Pendleton. Hulsey remained as assistant to the division manager in November of that year, when the Singleton and Consumers mills were consolidated with E. F. Czichos as division manager.

Always a conscientious worker, he has served his community, church and industry in many capacities as a member

of committees and officer of organizations. Among other positions, he served many years as a director and committee member for Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and was president of the Association in 1934-35. He has been a trustee for Jarvis Christian College for over 20 years; had the distinction of being elected president of the Terrell Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club although living in Forney; has been a director of East Texas Chamber of Commerce; and is chairman of the board of Forney Christian Church.

He and Mrs. Hulsey have two sons—Riter, with the American National Bank in Terrell, and Burl, Jr., Texas Electric Service Co. engineering department, Fort Worth—and four grandchildren.

The "black cattle, white cotton and blackland" at the beginning of the article refers to his plans for spending a good deal of time on his farm, just outside Forney, where he is raising Angus cattle and, needless to say, cotton on some of Texas' good blackland soil. Burl also says he's going to learn how to fish and will welcome instruction from friends in the industry.

Lee Soybeans in Arizona

Lee soybeans, grown experimentally in Pinal County, Arizona, in 1954, yielded 1,600 pounds per acre. Farmers there believe that yields of up to 2,400 pounds per acre can be made as a commercial crop.

• Wallin Thanks Her Santa Clauses

BENNETTE WALLIN, Sedalia, Mo., former secretary-treasurer of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, who retired last Dec. 1, wants to thank all members of the industry who played Santa Claus for her this Christmas. She has sent The Press the following message of appreciation:

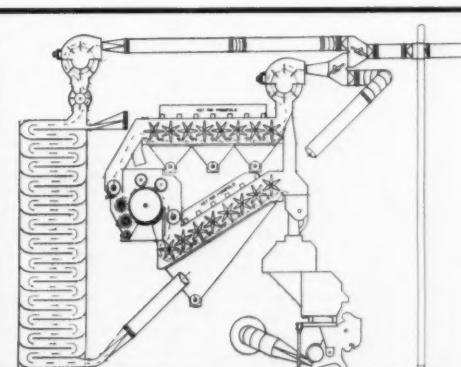
"Although my new apartment has no 'chimney', Santa Claus made an entrance; and installed the most marvelous RCA Victor (combination TV, radio, and record player) that I ever saw! The gift bore no card; but Secretary-Treasurer Jack Whetstone advised me that this magical instrument was being presented by 'men in the industry, in the hope that it would give me much pleasure and enjoyment'. I was advised, also, that Mr. Ray Grisham 'headed the group in making the gift possible.'

"Since that is the extent of my information, I am asking The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press to express to each of you who 'played Santa Claus' my heartfelt appreciation. It will be a never-ending source of joy and pride to me. You have made me the envy of all my neighbors. They simply cannot understand how one lone old lady could have a group of men think enough of her to present such a wonderful gift. With my 'Thank You', comes my prayer that 1955 will bring to each of you and your loved ones happiness, good health, and prosperity."—BENNETTE WALLIN.

Burton Is Man of Year

Dr. Glenn W. Burton, principal geneticist for USDA at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, has been named Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture for 1954 by The Progressive Farmer.

The award honors Doctor Burton for his having bred and popularized Coastal Bermuda grass. His selection was announced Dec. 26 by Clarence Poe.



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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt, cleaned and painted expellers, screw presses. New and rebuilt parts. Oil mill equipment, all kinds. Installation and trouble shooting service.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890, warehouse 502 North 14th Street, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; rolls, cookers, 176 and 141-saw Carver linters, all completely rebuilt. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Filter presses, attrition mills. 54" and 60" seed cleaners, No. 153 separating unit, No. 136 double drum hull beater.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Four Continental triple-X huller-cleaner-feeders, model D. Complete with 32' of bur conveyor. Make me an offer.—Box "CK", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-80 Murray plant, 1948 model. Four gins, new glass fronts and seed roll dump with 6" mote conveyor and new saws. Steel press packer and 72" condenser. 4-80 saw Super Mitchells; two 7-cylinder 72" cleaners; one 14' big bur machine; one 24-shelf tower drier; one Mitchell drying system on feeders; one conveyor distributor; four lint cleaners, saw type. All necessary fans and transmission.—Box "EM", care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

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FOR SALE—Cotton gin. Excellent opportunity. Will pay out in one season. All steel machinery. 4-80 Lummus with Mitchell F.E.C., Le Roi power. Other business interests force sale at sacrifice price of \$8,500 or \$2,500 will handle.—Contact J. C. Moore, 314 North Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas, or telephone WI-5000.

GIN FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE—Late model Hardwick-Etter 4-80 complete gin in No. 1 condition. Also four room dwelling with gin property.—Contact Joe J. Urbis, West, Texas, Phone 62213.

FOR SALE—One 14' H.H. HE Steel Bur Machine. One 9-cylinder and one 5-cylinder HE 50" steel cleaners. Two Continental 52" inclined steel cleaners. Four Continental Model "C" V-brush drive gins. 5-80 HE 1950 Model Gins. 5-80 1950 Model HE Lint cleaners. 3-80 Lummus Double Moting Gins. 1-60" model 40 Continental Side discharge condenser. 1-70" 1949 Lummus up-discharge condenser. 1-60" Continental down discharge condenser. 1-5-60" Mitchell conveyor distributor 8' 1" centers. 1-12 and 1-16 unit Lummus thermo-cleaners. 1-66" 4X Continental feeder. 1-66" flat belt super Mitchell. 5-80 HE Extractor Feeders with four cylinder after cleaners. One MM twin 210 H.P. butane engine. One 6-cylinder 240 H.P. MM gas engine. One late model Lummus trumper. 1-1/2-Million Mitchell gas burner. 1-75 H.P. electric motor.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

SPECIAL BARCAINS—Three 80-saw Continental steel air blast gins with model "30" fronts and complete lint-flue. 4-80 saw air blast gins with model "30" fronts, with short lint-flue only. 5-80 saw all steel Continental brush gins with new type steel brush cylinders and saw cylinders and V-belt brush drives complete with all lint-flue. Five 66" Mitchell extractors. Two 60" Mitchell extractors. Lummus conveyor distributor. Steel incline cleaners in 50" to 72" widths, one Continental barrel type air line cleaner and one 6-cylinder Continental 10 foot steel incline after cleaner. Steel or wood frame bur machines in both 10' and 14' lengths, steel condensers, one excellent steel bound Continental Paragon press complete with trumper, ram and casing. Two 50" Continental separators with back geared vacuums and one 52" Murray VS Separator. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed late model used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved—3-80 saw Cen-Tennial outfit complete with Cen-Tennial lint cleaner, steel building, super units, two tower dryers, Murray 14' bur machine, inclined cleaner, horizontal cleaner, Mitchell jumbo, heavy steel bound up-packing press, electric (100-75-75-15) power. Bargain price \$30,000 for quick sale.—Sam Clements & Co. Telephone 2010, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE—Most anything you need to make your gin completely modern. The equipment and personnel to install your machinery. Sooner or later your machinery headquarters. Let us know your needs.—Spencer & Son's, Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north on Dallas highway, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved. Four late model Lummus and Continental gins. Two all steel equipment and others practically all steel. All electric, and Lummus Jeta and Continental Lint Cleaners.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Lummus gin stand, double moting, DC-AB with lint flue. Four 60" L. E. F. Lummus feeders. One H-E seed scale. One Lummus horizontal press pump. One 160 h.p. Twin City gas engine. 4-80 saw Murray gin stand, 6" mote conveyor. One 14' H-E bur machine, wood, left hand. One Murray steel bound cotton press with ram and casing. 5-80 saw H-E gin stands with bur roll box and vacuum moting. See our stock fans, pulleys, bucket elevators. We are distributors for steam and dry heat seed sterilizers, screw elevators, conveyor and power transmission equipment.—Strader-Hughston Company (formerly Hughston Sales Company), Phone FO-5883, Rt. 7, Coit Road, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Continental lint flue, good condition, rectangular connections to stands. Write Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Company, Loving, N.M.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Three or four late model Continental gin stands, distributor, impact cleaner, 4X extractors, steel down packing press, any make. State price and condition.—Box "KA", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—Gin between Dallas and Paris, Texas. Must be good, well established, up and going concern. (A cash transaction).—Box "FA", care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—One late model steel press, 72" steel condenser, 72" 7-cylinder inclined cleaner, 5 Mitchell super units with dryers preferred, 5 late model Murray 80 gins or just roll dump glass fronts. State model, condition and cash price. Box "DH", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—4-80 3-Continental brush or airblast gins, lint flue condenser, packer and up packing press.—James Bowlin, O'Donnell, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—All steel gin building that can be moved in sections. Please state price.—H. E. Lacey, Lufkin, Texas.

WANTED—Good used right-hand up-packing press, prefer swing door, or Continental Paragon. Also Lummus or Hardwick-Etter trumper. Quote price and condition.—Box PB, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—Good used all steel gin machinery, one piece or a whole gin to dismantle. Give make and price if possible.—Spencer & Son's, Cotton Gin Sales and Service, 5 miles north on Highway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

HEAD AND TAKEUP PULLEYS—NEW—All welded steel. With or without shaft, frame and bearings. Priced from \$10.65.—Write for catalog and prices on conveyors, conveyor parts, crushers, and truck scales. Bonded Scale Company, 71 Kingston, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Bearings, electric motors, chains, sprockets, V-belts, sheaves, flat belting, pulleys, conveyors, elevators, Lubriplate products.—Allen Transmission and Supply Company, 2300 Good-Latimer, P. O. Box 7912, Dallas 26, Texas. Phone: HU-5321.

CONVEYOR BELTING—NEW—Save 28%. Fresh stocks of 4-ply, 28-oz. duck, $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{1}{32}$ " covers. Famous brands at deep cut prices. 16" belt, \$2.62 ft.; 18" belt, \$2.90 ft.; 24" belt, \$3.76 ft.; 30" belt, \$4.60 ft.—Write for free sample. Bonded Scale Company, 71 Kingston, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Good used 3 h.p. Wagner high and low voltage 1750 R.P.M., 110-220 volts, single phase electric motor, \$65.00.—Allen Transmission and Supply Company, 2300 Good-Latimer, P. O. Box 7912, Dallas 26, Texas. Phone: HU-5321.

FOR SALE—8-cylinder Le Roi engine.—W. C. High Gin, Hale Center, Texas.

ROUGHING IDLERS AND RETURN ROLLS—NEW, 25% BELOW LIST PRICE. All steel, 5" roll diameter. Interchangeable with other well known makes. Replaceable ball bearings. Either sealed type or with alemite fittings. Idler prices—16" belt, \$17.25; 18" belt, \$18.00; 24" belt, \$18.75; 30" belt, \$19.50; 36" belt, \$20.25; 48" belt, \$21.75. Return roll prices—16" belt, \$6.75; 18" belt, \$7.13; 24" belt, \$7.50; 30" belt, \$8.25; 36" belt, \$8.75; 48" belt, \$10.25.—Write for catalog. Bonded Scales Company, 71 Kingston, Columbus, Ohio.

New Cotton Gin Planned

Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co. officials have announced plans for a new gin near Raisin City, Calif. Darrell Stauffer will be manager.

• German Fats and Oils Market Expanding

FATS AND OILS requirements in Western Germany continue to rise, USDA reports, with margarine continuing to strengthen its position as the dominant item in the retail fats market.

This is important to exporters, since Germany in 1953, for example, was dependent on imports for over 90 percent of the raw materials used in making margarine. The German government has been working on a plan for the 1954-55 crop year that will provide about 770,000 tons of imported fats and oils, and about 90 percent of this estimated import will be raw materials for margarine.

In 1953, the latest year for which complete figures are available, Germany used 1.3 million tons of edible fats and oils. Consumers bought 678,000 tons of margarine, shortening and table oil; 335,000 tons of edible slaughter fats and 293,000 tons of butter. Domestic production of margarine, shortening and table oil ingredients was 64,000 tons, less than 10 percent of total consumption; of edible slaughter fats, 245,000 tons; and of butter 291,000 tons.

• Margarine's Gains — Rising demand for margarine has been coupled with drops in demand for butter. Consumer preference has upgraded the quality of margarine produced. In 1953 a new "super" type of spread was introduced, one that was enriched with milk, cream and/or egg yolk.

The three former standard grades of German margarine have shifted as a result. The lowest grade now holds about

15 percent of the market and the former middle and top grades have more or less merged to become the standard medium-grade product, holding about 40 percent of the market.

Production was 589,000 tons in 1952 compared with 660,000 tons in 1953. Strong competition among producers has resulted in quality improvements, price savings and large-scale advertising. The consumer's belief that margarine gives him a quality product at a fair price has added much to margarine's popularity. New "super" types especially are making inroads into the butter markets, USDA reports.

Vegetable shortening and table oil continued to experience a quiet and stable market in 1953, USDA says. In 1952 Western Germany produced 65,000 tons of shortening and 79,000 tons of table oil, compared with 64,000 tons of shortening and 91,000 tons of table oil in 1953.

• Selling Seed to Germany—Trade circles clearly would rather purchase oilseeds directly from the U.S. than elsewhere, USDA reports. This country is regarded as one of the best, and often cheapest sources of supply. Government policy makes it impossible for the trade to procure much more than one-fourth of its requirements from the U.S., however. In 1953 U.S. share of West German trade in fats and oils was 21 percent, with much of this business being transacted via third countries.

Principal commodities shipped into Germany from the U.S. were soybeans, plus some soybean oil, lard and fat back, and for industrial use, some tallow and fish oils. Cottonseed and cottonseed oil are still used only to a limited degree there.

In practice, Western Germany purchases from America those items which are either priced low enough to absorb the added costs of switch or barter transactions, or those which are not obtainable elsewhere.

The official policy is to conserve dollars wherever possible and to buy oilseeds rather than oil.

Importers at present are dependent entirely on government "Import Announcements" for obtaining needed commodities. Under the older system, which was abolished in February 1954, there was considerable room for the exercise of initiative, but the new system has ended this.

Trading through third countries is another source of irritation to German importers. This process requires a bonus payment to the third

country, and there are other disadvantages associated with indirect dealings with suppliers.

Government policy to fill requirements with seed rather than refined oil is helping to build West Germany's crushing industry, which now has a capacity of nearly two million short tons annually. Imports of oilseeds in 1953 increased about 38 percent over the 1952 figure, and at the same time imports of oils dropped about 7 percent. This trend has helped to stimulate business activity in Western Germany, with a small amount of the output being re-exported.

■ ED JAPPE, president of Marianna Sales Co., Memphis, is president of the Memphis Board of Trade's Clearing House Association.

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• Napoleon Planned Flood Control

THIS is the story of a 90-year-old sun dial maker, a 150-year-old flood control project and a Frenchman named Napoleon Bonaparte.

Bonaparte wanted to control floods in the Po Valley of Italy, partly because they were periodically disastrous to the population and partly because he needed to regain the esteem of valley folk after his marauding troops had been there.

The project, as he planned it, called for joining two of the tributaries of the Po River in order to provide a run-off for flood waters from one of them, the Reno. Napoleon engaged 10,000 workmen to start work on the canal.

The inhabitants of the valley didn't like the idea, and the sun dial maker,

a deaf old man, who styled himself as a "self-taught hydraulic engineer," demonstrated why.

Before the mighty Napoleon he held two glasses of water. One he named "Reno" after one tributary of the Po. The other he called "Panaro" after the other branch of the river which figured in Napoleon's plans. He poured "Reno" into "Panaro," and the water overflowed onto Napoleon's carpet.

The general got the idea. Work on the canal stopped.

However, the problem of too much water in the Po Valley remained.

In 1951 after severe floods, government engineers took another look at the canal almost completed by Napoleon's workmen, decided to clean it out and complete it. They are making only one change: the new canal will go all the way to the Po.

Census Bureau Can Help Establish Your Age

Many of the persons who have become eligible for the expanded social security coverage at the beginning of 1955 are among an estimated 40 million Americans who do not have birth certificates or other means of officially proving their ages, a necessary requirement in qualifying for Social Security benefits, the Department of Commerce says.

These persons, however, may obtain this vital information from the historic records of the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Washington. During the last decade, the Census Bureau has handled more than two million requests for copies of Census records from individuals for use in qualifying for Social Security benefits and for other purposes where it is necessary to furnish evidence of identity, age or citizenship.

Hercules Plans Tall Oil Processing Operations

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced plans to start processing crude tall oil (a byproduct of kraft pulp manufacture) for the production of resins, purified fatty acids and related products. A plant will be built near Franklin, Va.

Little Rock Representative For Hardwicke-Etter Dies

H. Grady Stuart, who had represented the Hardwicke-Etter Co. at Little Rock since 1933, died late in 1954. He was 67 years old.

Stuart served for a time as sales manager for Primm Engine Co. and was also associated with several oil mills, including Belview Cotton Oil Co. He was a Mason and a member of First Baptist Church.



H. GRADY STUART

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Katherine (Billie) Stuart; a son, H. G. Stuart, Jr.; and two daughters, Mrs. Louella Martin and Mrs. Margaret Brigman, all of Little Rock.

A host of friends in the gin and oil mill industry will join in extending sympathy to the family.

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Employee's Earning Record (Form 91)—An individual ledger sheet for each employee, providing all essential payroll information required by law. Machine ruled and printed two sides. Available in loose-leaf form, punched if desired. Size 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Fifty sheets.....\$4.00, postage prepaid.

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

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Weather for 1955 SURE TO BE BETTER Is Safe Prediction

■ IMPROVEMENT over 1954, one of the driest years in the past 600, seems certain. Cotton growers made record high yields despite extreme heat and drouth.

THE WEATHER may not suit you in 1955, but it seems safe to make one prediction: It's bound to be better than in 1954. This courageous forecast is made solely because the past year was one of historic heat and drouth. Chief A. N. Sayre of the U.S. Geological Survey has described it as "a drouth which in duration and severity ranks with the eight major drouths of the last 600 years."

The Cotton Belt and its main crop bore more than their share of the heat and drouth during the past 12 months—or 24, 36 or 48 months in some areas. At the year's end, USDA had designated 944 counties in 18 states as eligible for emergency drouth aid, among which were the cotton-growing states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

This situation makes what happened on the 1954 weather front of particular interest to readers of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. It also makes it hard to believe the following fact, although it's indisputable:

• Record Drouth—Record Yield — Cotton growers of the U.S. made a record yield of lint per acre, 339 pounds, in 1954. This was 15 pounds above the previous high yield of 1953, and compares with the 10-year average of 272.1 pounds of lint per acre.

The growing importance of irrigation in the production of cotton was, without a doubt, one of the principal factors enabling the Cotton Belt to set new highs in acre yields while the thermometer also was reaching new highs and the rainfall new lows.

Irrigated areas of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas have grown a larger proportion of the total crop in recent years; but this is only a part of the story. Throughout the humid area of the Belt more growers each season are providing supplemental irrigation for cotton when rainfall is not available.

The extent of the use of irrigation, especially supplemental irrigation, will be covered in an exclusive story in The Press of Feb. 12, in the special Better Production Practices issue. Why there is so much interest in irrigation is better understood after consideration of the following details about the 1954 drouth.

• Blame It on Stardust?—Why it didn't rain in 1954 isn't clear to us—although we've read the theory of the Arizona researcher who blames it on the dust from a star that blew up millions of years ago. There's also the explanation

that it was caused by the displacement of the Azores high, a column of air out in the Atlantic.

The one thing that's certain is that it was extremely hot and dry over much of the Cotton Belt, as shown by the following reports from Weather Bureau offices in major cities, and reports from other sources.

• Dallas Was Dry—Before going into the yearly figures in the various states, here's what happened, by months, during 1954 at one cotton center—Dallas. January, a year ago, was nice and wet: 3.03 inches of rain fell, compared with the normal of 2.47. February, however, was dry and dusty; Dallas had .70 of an inch (normal is 1.92) and the worst dust storm on record. March was the second driest March on record, with .59 against 2.59 inches normal. April's rainfall was .75 of an inch above normal and May's 4.98 inches was just about normal.

Two inches of rain fell in June, 1.45 inches under normal. July was the hottest month in the history of Dallas, with the temperature reaching an all-time high of 111° and averaging 90.8°; the .53 of an inch of rain was only 27 percent of normal. The next month was the third hottest August on record and had 1.64 inches of rain, .19 below normal. September set a new heat record for the month, but had .21 of an inch more rain than usual. October rainfall was 2.98 inches, .31 above normal; November was 1.56 inches, only 64 percent of normal; and December brought only .88 of an inch, as compared with the normal of 2.62.

All of this gave Dallas its fourth consecutive year of drouth, to say nothing of 50 days of above 100° temperatures. Rainfall in 1954 was about 8 inches below normal; in 1953 it was 8.91 inches below; 5.83 inches below in 1952; and in 1951 the moisture was 6.23 inches below the average—a total deficiency in four years of about 28.78 inches, almost equal to a year's normal precipitation of 34.24 inches.

• And So Were Other Places! — Texas always claims to do things on the biggest scale—even drouths—but some of the other states will argue about this in 1954. Here are facts about the records at some other important cities in the Cotton Belt:

• Alabama—At Montgomery, 1954 was the driest year on the books, which go back to 1872. The 1954 record was 26.82 inches of rain. The average is 53.66 inches. The wettest year was 1912 when 77.89 inches were recorded. The three-year average for 1952-54 is 42.14 inches,

—an average annual deficiency for the three-year period of about 12 inches—and the cumulative deficiency for the three years is 34.56 inches—more than a six-month's normal supply. The 1952 total was 40.52 inches, while 1953 had slightly above-average rains—59.08 inches. The Montgomery Weather Bureau reports that 1954 was probably the worst year on record for the state as a whole.

• Arizona—Average annual rainfall in Phoenix is 7.67 inches, with a record high of 19.73 inches recorded in 1905 and a record low in 1947 when 3.00 inches fell. In 1954 the rains totaled 4.31 inches; in 1953, 3.56 inches; and in 1952, 10.65 inches.

Arizona, depending on irrigation for crop production, is more concerned about carryover storage of water in reservoirs than rainfall in the state. The Phoenix Weather Bureau reports that the 1955 irrigation water supply should be adequate for most of the state. Only in the San Carlos Reservoir region is there a possibility of water shortage difficulty by late 1955. Normal January-March rain will assure adequate runoff for 1956.

• Arkansas—At Little Rock, the normal annual precipitation is 47.38 inches. In 1954 the total was 37.82, in 1953, 43.17 inches and in 1952 precipitation was 43.58 inches. Arkansas' driest year was 1924, with 31.57 inches, and the wettest year was 1882, when 75.54 inches fell.

In addition to the moisture deficiency, 1954 was the hottest year on record for Little Rock, with 115 days of 90° or above, compared with the usual 53 days of such highs.

• California—Average annual rainfall at Bakersfield is 6.30 inches. In 1954, 4.48 inches fell. In 1953, total was 4.17 inches, and the 1952 record was 9.64 inches. Driest year of record was 1947, with 2.68 inches; wettest year was 1938 with 11.17 inches.

Crop production depends, of course, on irrigation, and the Weather Bureau comments that lack of rain does not hurt there, except that underground water is slowly decreasing.

• Georgia—At Atlanta as well as over most of the state, 1954 was the driest year on record. Weather Bureau officials point out, however, this does not necessarily mean that the drouth, while severe, was worse than the drouths of 1904, 1925, 1927, 1931 or some other years. While yearly rainfall was less than in any previous year, some crops attained much of their growth before the drouth became extreme, and the worst part of the drouth came after the normal time of crop maturity. Furthermore, December of 1953 had 8.63 inches of rain, thoroughly soaking the soil for the early months of 1954.

• Louisiana—The state capital, Baton Rouge, normally has 59.13 inches of rain. It had 41.67 inches in 1954, 65.98 inches in 1953 and 44.29 inches in 1952. These figures compare with 37.78 inches in 1924, the driest year since 1900, and 86.55 in 1929, the record year for wetness.

• Mississippi — Observers at Jackson call attention to the fact that rainfall deficiencies have been greatest in summer months, when temperatures were high and such crops as cotton were in the

field. For example, Jackson last summer had the following summer rainfall, compared with the normal, shown in parenthesis: June 1.86 inches (4.10); July 3.85 (5.03); August 1.45 (4.06); and September 2.13 (3.08).

All of the months with rains, they point out, have been winter months when run-off usually is greatest; and Mississippi still is in a drouth period.

At State College, Miss., rainfall was below normal every month of the year until November, and 1954 was the third consecutive year of deficient moisture.

• Missouri—Rainfall at Sikeston during 1954 was 42.26 inches. This compared with 32.87 in 1953 and 37.73 in

1952, while there was a high of 70.14 inches in 1945.

• New Mexico—Annual rainfall in 1954 was 10.18 inches, for 1953, 8.24 inches, and for 1952, 8.64. These figures compare with an average of 12.07. Wettest year for New Mexico was 1941 when 32.92 inches fell; driest year was 1927, when 4.83 inches was the record. Most of New Mexico, of course, depends on irrigation for crop production.

The Weather Bureau at Roswell reports that water tables are still lowering and stream water is limited at times during the growing season, but the crop outlook in the Pecos Valley and other southern valleys is not bad. Water will

be adequate next season if better conservation practices are observed.

• North Carolina—Raleigh reports precipitation of 41.64 inches during 1954, which compares with the normal of 46.8. Rainfall in 1953 was 36.03 and in 1952 it was 49.19. Lowest on record was 29.93 inches in 1933 and the highest 64.22 in 1936. Most of the rainfall shortage in 1954 came during the growing season, hurting crops more than the total figure would indicate.

• Oklahoma—At Oklahoma City, 1954 was the third driest year in history. The 17.84 inches of precipitation amounted to 59 percent of normal, 30.22 inches. The drier years were 1901, with 15.74 inches, and the 17.27 inches in 1910. The wettest year was 1908, when 52.03 inches fell.

Abnormally high temperatures accompanied the drouth; since 1900 only six other years have been as warm or warmer. There were 107 days when the maximum exceeded 90 and 45 days with 100 or higher, which tied the record set in 1934.

Weather Bureau officials point out, however, that recent months have brought improved moisture conditions in eastern, southeastern and south central areas of Oklahoma, and southwestern areas have had beneficial rains and snows. At the year's end, panhandle and northwestern areas still were critically dry.

• South Carolina—The year 1954 ranked with 1925 as one of the two driest years of record in South Carolina, the Weather Bureau at Columbia reports.

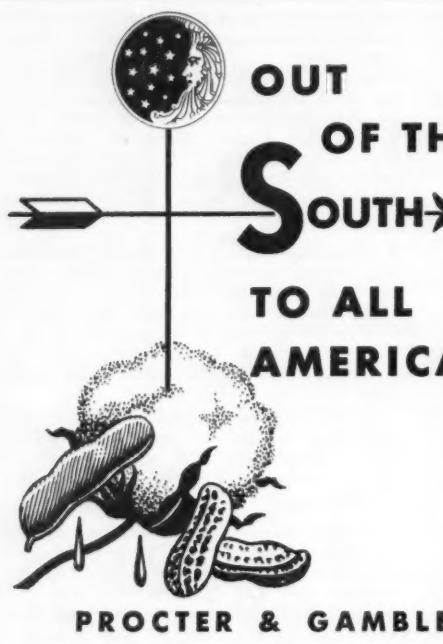
• Tennessee—Rainfall in Memphis in 1954 totaled 38.47 inches, compared with an average 49.42 inches. The 1953 total was 53.38 inches and the 1952 total was 40.26. Average rainfall for the past three years, therefore, was 44.03 inches—an average of about 5 inches under normal. The record dry year in Memphis was 1941 when only 30.54 inches of rain fell. Wettest year was 1877 when 73.50 inches were recorded at a nearby station.

• Texas—Corpus Christi, South Texas cotton center, reports 16.02 inches of rain in 1954, 24.14 in 1953, 21.31 in 1952 and a normal of 28 inches. The Weather Bureau points out that part of the region had near normal moisture, but that elsewhere it was one of the driest years of record.

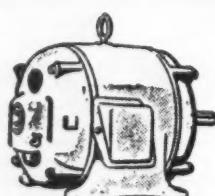
Lubbock, hub of the South Plains, which made 1.5 million bales, had a little more rain in '54 than in '53, but it was still dry. Rainfall was 13.99 inches, 1.68 more than in 1953, but well below the normal of 18.89 inches. Other dry years there have included 8.73 inches in 1917, 9.45 in 1924, 9.59 in 1927 and 9.72 in 1934.

Lever Lists Appointments

Dr. Willard M. Bright, formerly assistant research director of Lever Brothers Co., New York, has been promoted to research and development director. Dr. L. B. Parsons, vice-president of the firm in charge of the research and development division, also has announced the appointment of Dr. David Justice as assistant director in charge of the chemical and physical department, and Clyde Hayward as a senior research associate.



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• Margarine Industry Sees Record Year

ANOTHER YEAR of record production is expected in 1955 by the margarine industry, Siert F. Riepma, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, says.

Preliminary estimates place 1954 margarine production at approximately 1,325,000,000 pounds, 33 million above the previous record total of 1,292,000,000 pounds in 1953.

Per capita, Americans consumed an estimated 8.0 pounds of margarine in 1954, compared with 7.9 in 1953 and 3.8 pounds 10 years ago.

Among other optimistic prospects for the coming margarine year are: A steadily increasing population; forecasts for no sharp changes in production of other food fats; current government negotiations aimed at disposing surplus butter abroad; and the assurance that millions of new families will be established, each offering a potential new market for an economical tablespread.

Margarine producers used more refined domestic vegetable oils in 1954 than ever before in history. Included were more than 635 million pounds of refined soybean oil and 390 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, in addition to quantities of other domestic oils. More than 215 million pounds of skim milk were also used in margarine last year.

Hollowell Stresses Value Of Protein in Article

"Cattlemen have found that home-grown grains and roughages properly supplemented with cottonseed meal give the most economical rations and best feeding results," said NCPA Educational Service fieldman E. T. Hollowell in a feature article appearing recently in The Georgia Angus News.



E. T. HOLLOWELL

The magazine is the official publication of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeders in Georgia and is read by cattle producers throughout Southeastern States. Hollowell pointed out that protein is essential in the ration and cannot be satisfactorily replaced by any other nutrient.

Fire Insurance Information Issued by Delta Council

Delta Council has prepared and is distributing a bulletin on gin fires. Entitled, "Mr. Ginner: You Help Make Your Own Fire Insurance Rates." The leaflet contains much information of value to ginners who would like to see lower fire insurance rates for their gins. The bulletin points out that rates may be reduced by as much as 30 percent on incombustible gins.

Material in the publication was developed through the Delta Council ginning improvement committee, and a sub-committee consisting of Lee Cossar, Leeland; Bill Flautt, Tutwiler; W. W.

Turner, Ruleville; and John E. Ross and Tom J. Johnston of Stoneville.

U.S. Rates Average \$2.70 For Picking 1954 Cotton

Picking rates for the 1954 cotton crop through Oct. 30 averaged \$2.70 per 100 pounds of seed cotton for the Belt as a whole, USDA reports. This compares with \$2.80 for the 1953 crop, \$3.05 in 1952, \$3 in 1951 and the 1946-50 average rate of \$2.65 a hundred.

Missouri reported the highest average rate this season, \$3.45 a hundred, with the lowest rates \$2.35 in New Mexico and \$2.40 in Alabama.

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• Crusher Committees Active in Texas

COMMITTEES of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association have a number of activities scheduled for January and early February, according to Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary-treasurer. The events include:

The college relations committee will meet at a luncheon at the Lubbock Hotel in Lubbock, Jan. 18, with representatives from Texas Technological College, Lubbock Experiment Substation and other agricultural leaders as guests. Plans for the annual superintendents' short course and other activities will be discussed.

Members of the committee are Roy B. Davis, chairman, Lubbock; W. D. Watkins, vice chairman, Abilene; H. E. Wilson, vice chairman, Wharton; B. W. Beckham, Robstown; Leo Dittert, Sealy; R. G. Fleming, Lamesa; C. C. Harlan, Paris; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; Paul Lemm, Jr., Brenham; W. C. Painter, Fort Worth; L. C. Stokes, Schulenburg.

The Association was host, through its public relations committee, at a luncheon for the Texas Jersey Cattle Club at its annual meeting in Stephenville on Jan. 5. The committee will have a breakfast meeting in Fort Worth on Jan. 30 in the Houston Room of the Hilton Hotel, and will be host, as it has for many years, at awards banquets in con-

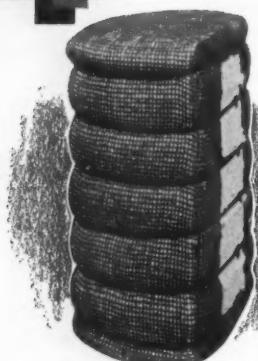
nexion with the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. The luncheon for senior college livestock judging teams will be at noon Jan. 30, and the dinner for junior college teams will be held Monday evening, Jan. 31.

Public relations committee members include Dixon White, chairman, Lubbock; W. L. Goble, Jr., vice chairman, Waco; Geo. C. Quinn, vice chairman, Austin; Madison Clement, Waco; J. B. Crosslin, Coleman; Frank P. Dickson, Corsicana; Rufus Grisham, Memphis; R. F. Holubec, Alice; E. J. Parton, Marlin; F. D. Phillips, Sherman; Fred Cooper Smith, Georgetown; W. C. Smith, Wichita Falls; James R. Tindall, Twitty; Juel E. Weaver, Jr., Midlothian; F. J. Wendel, Weimar.

The water conservation committee will have a meeting Feb. 14 at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Austin, to which Governor Allan Shivers, water and soil conservation and agricultural leaders of the state have been invited.

The committee consists of J. H. Fox, chairman, Hearne; R. A. Montgomery, vice chairman, El Paso; C. L. Walker, Jr., vice chairman, Temple; Don Guitar, Colorado City; R. R. Kelley, Stamford; John G. Kerlick, Yorktown; O. E. Key, Lubbock; Rex Steele, Harlingen; H. K. Eastwood, San Marcos.

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1. **EXTRA STRENGTH** — Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
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and a larger capacity than in the past. The new unit also has conversion attachments to increase capacity to 55 gallons.

Savings in standardized production allow Burrows to offer this line at a lower cost than before, the company reports. Write Burrows Equipment Co., 1316 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, for full information.

Cotton Council

(Continued from Page 8)

Sr., Lykes Brothers Steamship Co.; J. A. Stillwell, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Harmon Whittington, Anderson, Clayton & Co.

Hospitality—Burke Baker, Jr., Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Co.; Alfred Bessell, Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Co.; Hans Bohlman, Reinhart Co.; Eric A. Catmur, George H. McFadden & Brother; J. E. Davies, States Marine Corp.; Sterling C. Evans, Federal Land Bank; John Flavin, Sprunt Corp.; W. R. Garrison, Second National Bank; George Gibbons,

Texas Cotton Association; L. W. Homber, Strachan Shipping Co.; D. E. Japhet, D. E. Japhet & Co.; John D. Locke, S. B. Locke & Co.; David Magoon, City National Bank; V. A. Maudr, Maudr & Co.; Harris McAshan, Texas National Bank; R. J. Mills, Merchants Terminal Corp.; Henry Oliver, First National Bank; Waldo Pauls, P. G. Pauls & Co.; B. Magruder Wingfield, National Bank of Commerce.

Welcoming—C. R. Bergstrom, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Raymond Gaston, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Otto Goedecke, Otto Goedecke, Inc., Hallettsville; Harris Kempner, Galveston; Robert L. Lamb, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Lindsey T. Murray, Texas Cotton Association, Waco; Sydnor Oden, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Charles J. Orr, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Ben Willis, Jr., George H. McFadden & Brother.

Ladies' hospitality—Mrs. R. O. Beach, Mrs. Eric A. Catmur, Mrs. James D. Dawson, Jr., Mrs. Lamar Fleming, Mrs. J. M. Locke, Mrs. J. M. Lykes, Jr., Mrs. Sydnor Oden, Mrs. Nathan Rosenfield, Mrs. Harmon Whittington, Mrs. Otto Goedecke of Hallettsville, and Mrs. Harris Kempner of Galveston.

Ladies' transportation—Mrs. W. P. Allen, Mrs. W. Leland Anderson, Mrs. Burke Baker, Jr., Mrs. Alfred Bessell, Mrs. Hans Bohlman, Mrs. J. E. Davies, Mrs. W. R. Garrison, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Mrs. Raymond Gaston, Mrs. R. L. Lamb, Mrs. John D. Locke, Mrs. Henry Oliver, Mrs. Waldo Pauls, Mrs. J. A. Stillwell, and Mrs. Ben Willis, Jr.

Jackson Says Japan Should Trade in Own Back Yard

Increasing world consumption is the answer to the problem of Japanese trade in cotton textiles, says Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute. He recently spoke before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.



ROBERT C. JACKSON

Present U.S. trade policy, he commented, promises no more than to transfer the entire problem of sick world trade closer to home. Japan's natural trade area, he said, is the region of greatest textile shortages. To attempt to solve the problem of Japanese cotton trade by taking the Japanese output away from these areas of shortages is futile.

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(A directory of cottonseed and other vegetable oil products)

The new 1954-55 Edition is now available . . . containing complete and detailed information about the entire oilseed processing industry, both domestic and foreign.

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• USDA Calls Linter Meeting Jan. 18

USDA has invited representatives of crushers, linter dealers, bleachers and consumers of first-cut linters to attend a conference in Washington on Jan. 18 to discuss possible methods of disposing of CCC's stocks of linters. Such stocks, accumulated under the cottonseed price support program, total more than one million bales. No information is available as to whether the Department has developed a disposal plan or as to the timing of such disposal.

News of the conference has resulted in practically complete cessation of activity in the linters market. Buyers are reported to be awaiting any development that might indicate that CCC linters would be available at lower prices than now prevail. Some members of the crushing industry have expressed the view that with no market for linters, the result may be a substantial increase in the volume of products tendered to CCC under the 1954 cottonseed price support program.

California Prison To Open New Cotton Textile Mill

California is putting into operation the first cotton textile mill in its prison system. A \$3 million plant is ready to start production in March at San Quentin Prison. Inmates will comprise the bulk of the plant's 561-man working force, with technical personnel recruited from outside the prison.



Pleased With Exhibit Plans

W. KEMPER BRUTON, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginner's Association, says that he's well pleased with the prospects for the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, March 14-15-16 in Memphis. The Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginner's associations will hold their conventions at the same time. Bruton, during a recent visit in Dallas, said that the theme, Profit Through Quality, will be stressed in the exhibits and program at Memphis.

Use of Soybean Products By Industry Increases

The proportion of soybean products going into industrial uses increased in the 1953-54 season, according to a report from R. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors' Association, Chicago.

The annual report on utilization of soybean products for the 1953-54 crop year has just been released by the Association. Percentage figures, compared with the two previous crop years, are:

	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
Soybean oil meal (tons)	%	%	%
Livestock feed	97.0	98.9	98.4
Industrial	.2	.5	1.0
Fertilizer	—	—	—
Export	.8	.6	.6
Soybean oil (lbs.)	%	%	%
Edible	80.0	88.6	90.1
Industrial	20.0	11.4	9.9
Soy flour (lbs.)	%	%	%
Edible	*	63.2	72.9
Industrial	*	36.8	27.1

*Not reported to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Weed Meeting in Progress At St. Petersburg, Fla.

The eighth annual Southern Weed Conference is being held Jan. 17-18-19 at Hotel Sorenco, St. Petersburg, Fla. Warren C. Shaw, Washington, weed investigations, USDA, is president. The program includes several sessions on cotton weeds.

How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production



Uniform Penetration with MOYST Agent

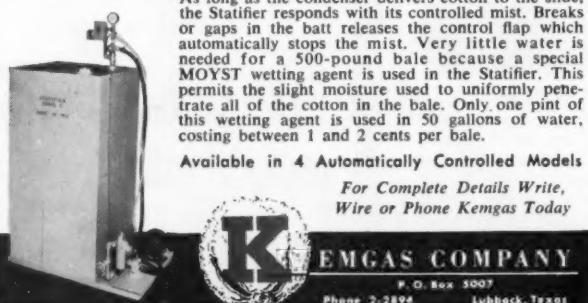
Experienced ginners everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kemgas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water" . . . 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the lint slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.

LOW VOLTAGE FLAP CONTROL FAITHFULLY OPERATES NEW STATIFER

As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt releases the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one pint of this wetting agent is used in 50 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.

Available in 4 Automatically Controlled Models

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Wire or Phone Kemgas Today



Use BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING
and they'll KEEP COMING BACK!

2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE

Open weave Jute Bagging

Pretested for uniform strength

Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"



Belton, South Carolina

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

1	2	3	4
12	13	14	15
16	17	18	

- Jan. 31-Feb. 1—National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Hotel Shamrock, Houston. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.
- Feb. 4—The Farmers Union Cooperative Ginnery Association of Oklahoma annual meeting. American Legion Building, Hobart, Okla. Lucile Millwee, Box 631, Carnegie, secretary-treasurer.
- Feb. 7-8—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.
- Feb. 7-8—Texas Cooperative Ginnery Association joint convention with Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio. B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, executive vice-president.
- Feb. 14—National Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 15-16—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Atlanta, Ga. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive officer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.
- Feb. 15-16—Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by the Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia ginnery associations. For information write Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building.
- Feb. 15-16—Carolinas Ginnery Association annual convention. Atlanta, Ga. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.
- Feb. 15-16—Georgia Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.
- Feb. 23-24—Oklahoma Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.
- March 8-9—Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.
- March 14-15-16—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginnery Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginnery associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.
- March 14-15-16—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton,

P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 14-15-16—Tennessee Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.
- March 18-19-20—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. H. F. Crossno, 9065 Gainsford Street, Downey, Calif., convention chairman; H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- March 28-29—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.
- March 29-30—Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools for ginners of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. To be held at locations in and near Memphis. Details will be announced later.
- April 3-6—National Peanut Council annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington. William F. Seals, Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, president.
- April 4-5-6—Texas Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 7985), Dallas.
- April 17-20—American Oil Chemists' Society annual meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Mrs. Lucy Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.
- May 3-4—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.
- May 17-18—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Lake Murray. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.
- May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- June 2-3-4—American Cotton Congress. Harlingen, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Hillsboro.
- June 5-6-7—South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association-North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association.
- June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.
- June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillor, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.
- June 13-16—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.
- June 23-24—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson.
- Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

North Carolina Continues 4-H Dairy Scholarship

Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced that the Association in 1955 will continue its policy of awarding a \$150 4-H dairy scholarship. She has received a letter of appreciation from L. R. Harrill, Extension 4-H leader, for this action, which the group has carried on for more than 20 years.

The winner of the 1954 scholarship, awarded for making the best record in dairy calf production, is expected to be announced soon.

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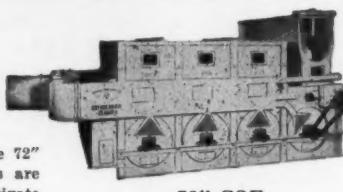
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The drying, cleaning and fluffing up action of the 72" COF is excellent on picked cotton and the results are unbelievably good on pulled or bollie cotton. Investigate this wonderful machine.



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laugh it off

"Can we take that road back to town?" some tourists asked a forest ranger, pointing to an unexplored highway.

The ranger eyed the car which was brimming over with wild flowers, trailing vines, shrubs and even tiny trees pulled up by the roots.

"Might as well," he replied curtly. "I see you have taken practically everything else."

When a car is stalled on a moon-lit night on a country road and the man looks in the girl's eyes, he's single; if he looks in the gas tank, he's married.

He met his ex-wife at a party and after a few drinks suggested that they have another try at marriage.

She sneered: "Over my dead body."

He sneered: "I see you haven't changed a bit."

GRAVE OVERSIGHT
They wandered alone in the graveyard.
'Till they sighted a mossy old slab.
But later while dancing, he saw on
her back;
"baNm ynnel fo ydoh ehT"

Theatrical manager Charles Frohman cabled a foreign actress asking what salary she wanted to appear in a play in this country. She demanded \$1000 a week.

"Accept Thousand With Pleasure," wired Frohman.

"Thousand for Acting," she promptly wired back. "Pleasure Extra."

Mr. Wong: "Our children velly white. It velly strange."

Mrs. Wong: "Well, Occidents will happen!"

Mr. Wong: "Oh, yeah? Two Wongs not make a white!"

Two former school mates had met unexpectedly and were sharing a seat on a bus. One of them said to the other:

"My sister is going to have a baby."

"Oh, that makes it nice," her friend answered. Then, after a thoughtful pause, she added, "I didn't know your sister was married."

"Yes, she's married," said the first speaker.

"Oh, that does make it nice."

The subject of piggy banks was under discussion by two tiny tots.

"I think it's childish to save money that way," said one tiny tot. "It encourages children to become misers."

"And, that's not the worst of it," added her companion. "It turns the parents into bank robbers."

"F-e-e-t. What does that spell, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

Johnny didn't know.

"What is it that a cow has four of and I have only two?" persisted the lady.

(Well, anybody could have made the same mistake.)

The absent-minded professor walked into the barber shop, seated himself in the chair, and said, "Haircut, please."

"Certainly," replied the barber, "but would you mind removing your hat?"

"Oh, I'm sorry," replied the professor. "I didn't know there were ladies present."

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"QD" Tapered Split
Hub is used in both**



**"QD"
ROLLER CHAIN
SPROCKETS
AND
"QD"
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SHEAVES**



**EASY ON-
EASY OFF
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The Fort Worth "QD" Hub is easily and quickly installed or removed when used with Fort Worth V-Belt Sheaves or Sprockets. You get a positive press fit all the way around the shaft eliminating wobble and eccentricity found in old style units.

Plants standardizing on Fort Worth "QD" products report reduced "Down-time" and easier maintenance—at a savings.

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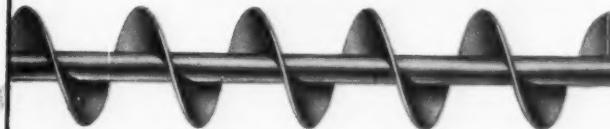
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FORT WORTH HELICOID SCREW CONVEYOR has many advanced features, which definitely rate it the outstanding conveyor on the market today. All sizes up to 16" are cold rolled by the Fort Worth process which hardens the wearing surface and assures longer life.

In the assembly of Fort Worth Conveyor, the flighting is snugly fitted to the pipe and securely anchored with formed steel lugs at each end. The lugs are continuously welded to both pipe and flight, which with intermediate tack welds, make a rigid one piece unit. After assembly every conveyor is tested for straightness and alignment.



SCREW ELEVATORS

VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL

THE MOST COMPACT CONVEYOR FOR BULK MATERIALS

FORT WORTH screw conveyor and vertical screw elevators provide the most compact means of conveying or elevating bulk materials, such as grains, or other free flowing products. Space occupied is less than half that of most other types of conveyors.

Vertical screw elevators are used to lift materials up to seventy feet, depending on the nature of the product. Initial installation cost is low. A minimum amount of upkeep is required.



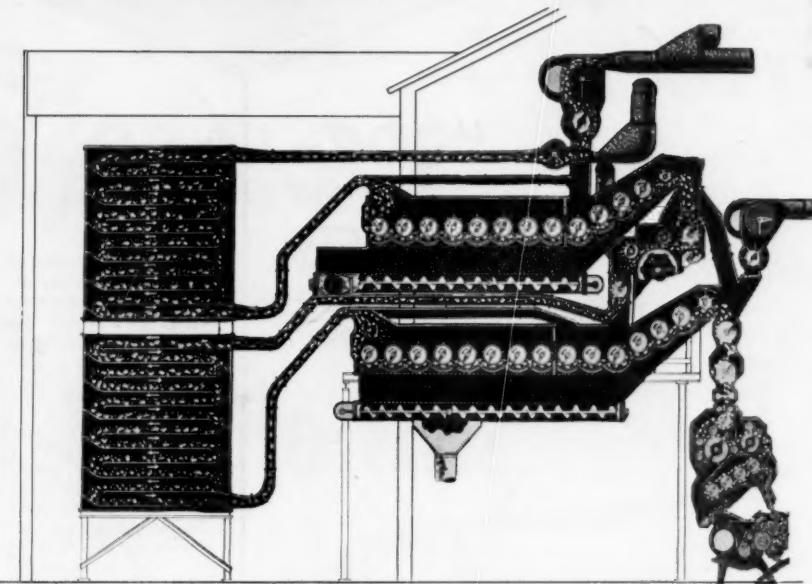
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Illustration shown with:

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and arrangements to fit
different cotton drying
requirements.



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Murray Grid Type Screens

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These Grid Screens are made in sections, easy to install in your present Murray Inclined Cleaners, and at very little cost. Sizes either 52 $\frac{3}{8}$ " or 72" for 5 and 7 Cylinder Cleaners, and 72" wide for 9 and 11 Cylinder Cleaners. Extra strong and durable. Actually removes more trash with less machining action.

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